THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVII. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1823. NO. 2.

POETRY.

The Philadelphia Gazette says, the annexed lines are from the pen of a sojourner, whose literary capacity has been long and widely established. The philosophy inculcated is such as should be inseparably connected with the contemplation of the subject, whether it is treated in poetry or in prose.

STANZAS.

Let those who will, with anxious dread,
The coming terror still deplore,
And with dark boding fancies fed.
View all with fear that fills our shore:
Though not less fond of life than they,
And fill'd with many a future hope.
Let me with calm the plague survey,
And with the anxious terror cope.

Let me not watch, with idle fears,
Long in advance, the coming doom;
And, before death itself appears,
Prepare the shroud, and build the tomb:
But with a heart securely calm,
Still on the Providence rely,
That never blights, but brings a balm,
And strengthens, whilst it bids us die.

Still let me hold to that high truth,
The best that God to man has given,
To cheer the old and teach the youth—
There is no certain hope but Heaven.
And if I fail—and if the fate,
That strikes the thousands, strikes at me,
And make my fireside desolate,
And blights the bud and blasts the tree:

And, from my fond affection rends
The child, that still my heart has blest,
And robs my hope of many friends—
At least, 'twill give us hope and rest.
And, if the fate thus comes, 'twill be
But the same fate we still should meet.
When time has brought infirmity—
Without restraint—without retreat.

A few years lopp'd, the human lot
Will only lose in years of care,
Affection's blight, and memory's blot,
And youth's defeat, and hope's despair.
A fate, no human skill may foil,
No place avert, no care evade:
A fate, that brings release from toil;
And yields us mansions heavenly made.

Father—thus lesson'd, let my soul,
In calm, the coming stroke await—
Yet, do thou still the plague control,
And lengthen life, and limit fate;
And bid the stricken sufferer live,
And bid the city smile, and take
The curse away, the crime forgive,
For weeping nature's—mercy's sake!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEAD.

How few there are, as has been remarked by a forcible and impressive writer, who read the ordinary list of deaths, who know any thing of the depth of human feeling, or the intensity of human suffering, which is recorded in the simple and brief notices which we read with so much carelessness, and so coldly in the newspapers.—Finding no familiar name to arrest attention, or awaken sympathy, we think no more of the matter, for what care we for the long midnight vigils of watchful, affectionate friendship—the weary, aching head—the afflicted, desponding heart—we do not feel the pain the languishing sufferer has experienced, and we know nothing of the agony which exhausted his frame and wore out his weary nature, nor care we for the spirit which has fled its frail tenement, and uttered its last, final, grasping farewell. We know nothing of the heart-breaking anguish which is felt, or the hot, burning tears which gush out in the agony of severed friendship, from bosoms swollen & bursting with an excess of passionate grief.—We know nothing of the bitterness of parting, of the strength of affections which have been torn asunder: of the hopelessness of the first flood of tears, of the depth of protracted suffering, or of the intensity of the afflictions which real friends have been called upon to suffer and endure.

It is a melancholy, though instructive consideration, that the tendency of every thing is to decay, that the happiest prospects and brightest visions of future bliss, are but delusive fancies, which become extinguished when they shine out most vividly, and give the strongest evidence of permanent duration. 'Hopes which were angels in their birth,' become, from their intimacy and close connexion with human frailty and decay, but things of earth! and thus it is, that those dear objects upon which we have lavished the most flattering hopes of future happiness and bliss, are removed from us before we are conscious of the palsying illness which quenched the spirit and laid them low.

We grieve that they are taken from us so suddenly,—that they could not have been spared a little longer, that we could have appreciated their worth, returned their manifold kindnesses, and gradually prepared ourselves for that event which from its sudden occurrence unmans our resolutions and prostrates us in the dust by the sternness and severity of the blow. There is another sad thought, but nevertheless a true one, that the more friendships we form, the more attachments we make, the more tender and endearing connexions we weave around us and invest ourselves with, in this world, the more of grief and suffering we shall be called to endure. A time will come when all earthly attachments must be severed, and the more fond we have been of friends and the more devoted to connexions, the more agonizing and severe will be the struggle which separates us, and tears us away from among them. It may be that the Stoic's life is productive, eventually, of less pain and suffering than that individual endures, who possesses more delicate sensibility, and is alive to the generous impulses of nature and the finest feelings of the human heart: it may be so, but yet his cold enjoyments, and benumbing sympathies afford him but poor comfort, when most he needs the sympathy, the sustaining hand and upholding arm of ardent, and enduring friendship. Life would not be worth possessing, if this polar star did not illuminate its dark paths and throw around its dreariness, some evidence of sympathetic love for each other, and though separation, when it comes, crushes the heart and tears asunder its very fibres, yet how eagerly we taste of its delicious sweets and exult in the participation of its delirious enjoyments!

BURNING OF THE RICHMOND THEATRE.

The following account of the Burning of the Richmond Theatre is extracted from "A History of the American Theatre," recently published by the Harpers, of New-York:

"The house was fuller than on any night of the season. The play was over, and the first act of the pantomime had passed. The second and last had begun. All was yet gaiety; all, so far, had been pleasure: curiosity was yet alive, and further gratification anticipated—the orchestra sent forth its sounds of harmony and joy:—when the audience perceived some confusion on the stage; and presently a shower of sparks falling from above. Some were startled, others thought it was a part of the scenic exhibition. A performer on the stage received a portion of the burning materials from on high, and it was perceived that others were tearing down the scenery. Some one cried out from the stage that there was no danger. Immediately after, Hopkins Robinson ran forward and cried out "the house is on fire!" pointing to the ceiling, where the flames were progressing like wild-fire. In a moment, all was appalling horror and distress. Robinson handed several persons from the boxes to the stage, as a ready way for their escape. The cry of "Fire, Fire!" ran through the house, mingled with the wailings of females and children. The general rush was to gain the lobbies. It appears from the following description of the house, and the scene that ensued, that this was the cause of the great loss of life.

The general entrance to the pit and boxes was through a door not more than large enough to admit three persons abreast.—This outer entrance was within a trifling distance of the pit door, and gave an easy escape to that part of the house. But to attain the boxes from the street it was necessary to descend into a long passage, and ascend again by an angular staircase. The gallery had a distinct entrance, and its occupants escaped. The suffering and death fell on the occupants of the boxes, who, panic-struck, did not see that the pit was immediately left vacant, but pressed on to gain the crowded and tortuous way by which they had entered. The pit door was so near the general entrance, that those who occupied that portion of the house gained the street with ease. A gentleman who escaped from the pit among the last, saw it empty; and, when in the street, looked back again upon the general entrance to the pit and boxes, and the door had not been reached by those from the lobbies. A gentleman and lady were saved by being thrown accidentally into the pit, and most of those who perished would have escaped if they had leaped from the boxes, and sought that avenue to the street. But all darted to the lobbies. The stairs were blocked up. All was enveloped in hot scorching smoke and flame. The lights were extinguished by the black and smothering vapor, and the shrieks of despair were appalling. Happy for a moment were those who gained a window and inhaled the air of heaven. Those who had issued to the street cried to the sufferers at the windows to leap down, and stretched out their arms to save them. Some were seen struggling to gain the apertures to inhale the fresh air. Men, women and children precipitated themselves from the first and second stories. Some escaped unhurt—others were killed or mangled by the fall.—Some with their clothes on fire, shrieking, leaped from the windows to gain a short reprieve and die in agonies.

"Who can picture," says a correspondent of the Mirror, "the distress of those who, unable to gain the windows or afraid to leap from them, were pent up in the long narrow passages." The cries of those who reached the upper windows are described as being heart-sickening. Many who found their way to the street were so scorched or burnt as to die in consequence, and some were crushed to death under foot after reaching the outer door.

Add to this mass of suffering, the feelings of those who knew that they had relatives or friends who had gone to the house that night. Such rushed half frantic to the spot with the crowds of citizens from all quarters—while the tolling bells sounded the knell of death to the heart of the father or mother whose child had been permitted to visit the theatre on that night of horror.

"As my father was leading me home," said Mr. Henry Placide, "we saw Mr. Greene, exhausted by previous exertion, leaning on a fence, and looking at the scene of ruin. For all was now one black mass of smoking destruction. "Thank God!" ejaculated Greene, "Thank God! I prohibited Nancy from coming to the house to night! she is safe!"

Nancy was his only daughter, just springing into womanhood, still at the boarding school of Mrs. Gibson; and as beautiful and lovely girl as imagination can picture.

Mrs. Gibson and the boarders had made up a party for the theatre that evening, and Nancy Greene asked her father's permission to accompany them. He refused—but unfortunately added his reason—"the house will be crowded, and you will occupy a seat that would otherwise be paid for." On these words hung the fate of youth, innocence and beauty. "I will pay for your ticket, said the kind instructress, we will not leave you behind. The teacher and the pupil were buried in the ruins on which the father gazed, and over which he returned thanks for the safety of his child. He went home and learned the truth.

An instance of the escape of a family is given. The husband, with three children, were in the second boxes; his wife with a female friend, in another part of the house. The wife gained a window—leaped out and escaped unhurt. Her friend followed and was killed. The father clasped two helpless girls to his breast, and left a boy of twelve years of age to follow—the boy was forced from the father, ran to a window, sprang out and was safe. The parent, with his precious charge, followed the stairway, pressed upon by those behind him, and those who mounted on the heads and shoulders of the crowd before them—he became unconscious, but was still borne along—he was taken up, carried to his bed and opened his eyes to see all his family safe.

On the contrary, Lieut. Gibbon, of the Navy, as exemplary in private life as heroic in the service of his country, and on the brink of a union with Miss Conyers, the pride of Richmond for every accomplishment and virtue—was swept into eternity while exerting himself to do all that a man should do in such trying circumstances.—He was with his mother at the theatre, and carried her to a place of safety—then rushed back to save her in whose fate his own was bound up—he caught her in his arms—had borne her partly down the staircase, when the steps gave way, and a body of flame swept them to eternity.

From Salathiel

THRILLING SKETCH.

"A portal of the arena opened, and the combatant with a mantle thrown over his face and figure, was let in the surroundery. The lion roared, and ramped against the bars of his den at the sight. The guard put a sword and buckler into the hands of the Christian, and he was left alone. He drew the mantle from his face, and bent a slow and firm look around the amphitheatre. His fine countenance and lofty bearing raised a universal shout of admiration. He might have stood for an Apollo encountering the Python. His eye at last turned on mine. Could I believe my senses! Constantius was before me.

"All my rancor vanished. An hour past I could have struck the betrayer to the heart; I could have called on the severest vengeance of man and Heaven to smite the destroyer of my child. But, to see him hopelessly doomed: the man whom I had honored for his noble qualities, whom I had even loved, whose crime was at the worst but the crime of giving way to the strongest temptation that can bewilder the heart of man, to see this noble creature flung to the savage beast, dying in tortures: torn piecemeal before my eyes, and his misery wrought by me. I would have obtested earth and heaven to save him. But my tongue cleaved to the roof of my mouth. My limbs refused to stir. I would have thrown myself at the feet of Nero: but I sat like a man of stone—pale—paralysed—the beating of my pulses stopped—and my eyes alone live.

"The gate of the den was thrown back, and the lion rushed in with a roar, and a bound that bore him half across the arena. I saw the sword glitter in the air: when it waved again, it was covered with blood. A howl told that the blow had been driven home. The lion, one of the largest from Numidia, and made furious by thirst and hunger, an animal of prodigious power, crouched for an instant as if to make sure of his prey, crept a few paces onward, and sprang at the victim's throat. He was met by a second wound, but his impulse was irresistible. A cry of natural horror rang round the amphitheatre. The struggle was now for an instant life or death. They rolled over each other: the lion reared upon his hind feet, and with gnashing teeth and disembowled talons, plunged on the man: again they rose together. Anxiety was now at its wildest height. The sword now swung round the champion's head in bloody circles. They fell again covered with blood and dust. The hand of Constantius had grasped the lion's mane, and the furious bounds of the monster could not loose the hold: but his strength was evidently giving way: he still struck terrible blows, but each was weaker than the one before: till collecting his whole force for a last effort, he darted one mighty blow into the lion's throat, and sunk. The savage yelled, and spouting out blood, fled howling round the arena. But the hand still grasped the mane, and his conqueror was dragged whirling thro' the dust at his heels. A universal outcry now arose to save him, if he were not already dead. But the lion, though bleeding from every vein, was still too terrible, and all shrank from the hazard. At last the grasp gave way, and the body lay motionless upon the ground.

"What happened for some moments after I know not. There was a struggle at the portal: a female forced her way thro' the guards, rushed in alone and flung herself upon the victim. The sight of a new prey roused the lion: he tore the ground with his talons; he lashed his streaming side with his tail: he lifted up his mane, and bared his fangs. But his approaching was no longer with a bound; he dreaded the sword, and came snuffing the blood on the sand, and stealing round the body in circuits still diminishing.

"The confusion in the vast assemblage was now extreme. Voices innumerable called for aid. Women screamed and fainted, men burst into indignant clamours at his prolonged cruelty. Even the hard hearts of the populace, accustomed as they were to the sacrifices of life, were roused to honest curses. The guards grasped their arms, and waited but for a sign from the emperor. But Nero gave no sign.

"I looked upon the woman's face. It was Salome! I sprang upon my feet. I called on her name: called on her by every feeling of nature to fly from that place of death, to come to my arms, to think of the agonies of all that loved her.

"She had raised the head of Constantius on her knee and was wiping the pale visage with her hair. At the sound of my voice she looked up, and calmly casting back the locks from her forehead, fixed her eyes upon me. She still knelt; one hand supported the head, with the other she pointed to it, as her only answer. I again adjured her. There was the silence of death among the thousands around me. A fire flashed into her eye—her cheek burned—she waived her hand with an air of superb sorrow.

'I am come to die,' she uttered in a lofty tone. 'This bleeding body was my husband. I have no father. The world contains to me but this clay in my arms. 'Yet,' and she kissed the ashy lips before her, 'yet my Constantius it was to save that father, that your generous heart defied the peril of this hour. It was to redeem him from the hand of evil, that you abandoned our quiet home!—yes, cruel father, here lies the noble being that threw open your dungeon, that led you safe through the conflagration, that to the last moment of his liberty, only thought how he might preserve and protect you.' Tears at length fell in floods from her eyes. 'But,' said she, in a tone of wild power, he was betrayed, and may the power whose thunders avenge the cause of his people, pour down just retribution upon the head that dared ———!"

"I heard my own condemnation about to be pronounced by the lips of my own child. Wound up to the last degree of suffering, I tore my hair, leaped upon the bars before me, and plunged into the arena by her side. The height stunned me, I tottered a few paces and fell. The lion gave a roar and sprang upon me. I lay helpless under him; I felt his fiery breath—I saw his lurid eye glaring—I heard the gnashing of his white fangs above me.

"An exulting shout arose. I saw him rear as if struck, gore filled his jaws. Another mighty blow was driven to his heart. He sprang high in the air with a howl.—He dropped: he was dead. The amphitheatre thundered with acclamations.

"With Salome clinging to my bosom, Constantius raised me from the ground.—The roar of the lion had roused him from his swoon, and two blows saved me. The falchion had broken in the heart of the monster. The whole multitude stood up, supplicating for our lives in the name of filial piety and heroism. Nero, devil as he was, dared not resist the strength of popular feeling. He waved a signal to the guards; the portal was opened: and my children, sustaining my feeble steps, showered with garlands and ornaments from innumerable hands, slowly led me from the arena."

From the London Magazine.

THE HERO OF THE PLAGUE.

When the plague raged violently at Marseilles every link of affection was broken:—the father turned from the child—the child from the father: cowardice and ingratitude no longer excited indignation. Misery is at its height when it thus destroys every generous feeling—thus dissolves every tie of humanity! The city became a desert: the grass grew in the streets: a funeral met you at every step.

The physicians assembled in a body at the Hotel de Ville, to hold a consultation on the fearful disease, for which no remedy had yet been discovered. After a long consultation they decided, unanimously, that the malady had a peculiar and mysterious character, which opening a corpse might develope—an operation which it was impossible to attempt, since the operator must infallibly become a victim, in a few hours, beyond the power of human art to save him, as the violence of the attack would preclude their administering the customary remedies. A dead pause succeeded this fatal declaration. Suddenly a surgeon by the name of Guyon, in the prime of life, and of great celebrity in his profession, rose, and said firmly, "Be it so: I devote myself for the safety of the country. Before this numerous assembly, I promise, in the name of humanity and religion, that to-morrow, at the break of day, I will dissect a corpse, and write down as I proceed what I observe."

He left the assembly instantly. They admired him, lamented his fate, and doubted whether he would persist in his design. The intrepid and pious Guyon animated by all the sublime energy, religion or patriotism can inspire, acted up to his word. He had married, and was rich; and he immediately made his will, directed by justice and piety. He confessed, and at midnight received the sacrament.

A man had died in his house within four and twenty hours. Guyon, at daybreak, shut himself up in the same room; he took with him ink, paper, and a little crucifix. Full of enthusiasm, never had he felt more firm or collected. Kneeling beside the corpse, he wrote—"Mouldering tenement of an immortal soul, not only can I gaze on thee without terror, but even with joy and gratitude. Thou wilt open to me the gates of a glorious eternity. In discovering to me the secret cause of the terrible plague which destroys my native city, thou wilt enable me to point out some salutary remedy: thou wilt render my sacrifice useful. O God!" continued he, "thou wilt bless the action thou hast thyself inspired."

He began—he finished the dreadful operation, and recorded in detail his surgical observations. He then left the room, threw the papers into a vase of vinegar, and immediately sought the Lazzaretto, where he died in 12 hours—a death ten times more glorious than the warrior, who, to save his country, rushes on the enemy's ranks, since he advances with hope at least, and sustained, admired, and seconded by a whole army.

Physicians who remain firm in the discharge of their duties, while the fears of their fellow citizens are prompting them to fly from contagion, display that moral courage which is far superior to the physical energy which sustains the soldier in battle, as mind is superior to matter.

Deafness of the Aged.—Nothing is more common than to hear old people utter querulous complaints with regard to their increasing deafness; but those who do so are not perhaps aware that this infirmity is the result of an express and wise arrangement of Providence in constructing the human body. The gradual loss of hearing is effected for the best purposes: it being intended to give ease and quietude to the decline of life, when any noises or sounds from without would but discompose the enfeebled mind, and prevent peaceful meditation. Indeed the gradual withdrawal of all the senses, and the decay of the frame, in old age, have been wisely ordained in order to wean the human mind from the concerns and pleasures of the world, and to induce a longing for a more perfect state of existence.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

Good Housekeepers.—If there be any thing among the temporals to make life pleasant, it is in the walls of a well ordered house—where all is adjusted to please—not by its finery or costliness, but by its fitness, its air of neatness and content, which invite all who enter to taste its comforts. The woman who does not make this a grand item in all her routine of duties, has not *yet* learned the true dignity of her station, has not yet acquired the Alpha of that long alphabet which is set before her; and she who despises this noble attainment despises her best worldly good, and indirectly despises her family, her neighbors, and the word of God.—"She looketh well to the ways of her household," was spoken by the wisest man that ever lived, and will be told as a memorial of those who have been eminent for this noble quality.

Forest Schools.—There are a number of forest academies in Germany, particularly in the small states of central Germany, in the Hartz, Thuringia, &c.—The principal branches taught in them are the following:—Forest botany, mineralogy, zoology, chemistry: by which the learner is taught the natural history of forests, and the mutual relations, &c. of the different kingdoms of nature. He is also instructed in the care and chase of game, and in the surveying and cultivation of forests, as to understand the mode of raising all kinds of wood, and supplying a new growth as fast as the old is taken away. The pupil is, too, instructed in the administration of the forest taxes and police, and all that relates to forests considered as a revenue.

On the 4th ult. as some young men were hewing timber near Granger, Ohio, they found in a solid white oak tree, a *bone* seven inches long and one inch in diameter, imbedded in it 29 feet from the root of the tree.

It appears from a new French Statistical Work, that about 29 millions of French subjects speak their native language, but in *seventy different dialects*: the remainder, (about 2,560,000,) speak German, Flemish Italian, Celtic or Cantabric.

The value of Labor.—A pound of iron in a crude state, is perhaps worth a cent. It is converted, we will suppose, into steel, and then into watch springs. Now, according to a calculation made in a work upon this subject, there are 7000 grains in a pound weight, and every watch spring weighs a tenth of a grain; 7000 watch springs, worth say $2 each, is $14,000, for the pound of iron, or rather for the labor expended upon it.

Economy of Labor.—The steam engines at work in England, are equal to the united force of 1,000,000 men; and are managed by only 26,000 men.

Shoe Blacking.—Large sums are every year expended by our economical fellow-citizens, for the article of Shoe Blacking—a considerable portion of which goes to encourage foreigners. In confirmation of this assertion, it is stated, on good authority, that there is annually imported into this country from England, Shoe Blacking to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars, the chief part of which is made by Day and Martin, of London. This large sum might easily be kept in the country and even in the pockets of those who have hitherto been in the habit of paying their portion of it, by each family making its own, which can be done with very little trouble and at a very little expense; or by encouraging some of the worthy manufacturers of it in our own country, who furnish as good an article, at a much less price. If any, however, prefer Day and Martin to all others, very well, only make it yourselves, and save your money.—Here is a correct recipe:—

To one pound of ivory black, in which has been mixed half an ounce of oil of vitriol and an ounce of sweet oil, add one pound of pulverized loaf sugar; mix the whole with a gallon of vinegar, and let it stand three days, when it is fit for use.—It should be stirred often, and kept from the air to prevent evaporation. The cost of a gallon of this blacking is about 75 cents; and it is retailed at the stores for 4 dollars.—*Balt. Patriot.*

HUMOR.

"To smooth the wrinkled brow of care."

Button Holes on Both Sides.—A gentleman in Charleston, who entertained a good deal of company at dinner, had a black fellow as an attendant, who was a native of Africa, and never could be taught to hand things invariably to the *left* hand of the guests at table. At length, his master thought of an infallible expedient to direct him, and as the coats were then worn in Charleston *single-breasted*, in the present Quaker fashion, he told Sambo always to hand the plate, &c. to the *button-hole* side. Unfortunately, however, for the poor negro, on the day after he had received this ingenious lesson, there was amongst the guests at dinner a foreign gentleman with a *double-breasted* coat, and Sambo was for a while completely at a stand. He looked first at one side of the gentleman's coat, then at the other, and finally, quite confounded at the outlandish make of the stranger's garment, he cast a despairing look at his master, and exclaiming in a loud voice, "Button holes at both sides, massa," handed the plate right over the gentleman's head.

A physician was called to an Irishman, and after examining his case, recommended an emetic. 'An amatic is it you say, doctor?' said the patient, 'oh, that'll never do; I took one of those same in ould Ireland, but the devil a bit would it stay down at all, at all.'

Free trade to the Lawyers.—A man from the country applied lately to a respectable solicitor in this town for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they occurred. 'Ou ay, sir,' rejoined the applicant, 'I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; you can put the *lees* till't yoursel.'

A Bostonian meeting a British officer at a coffee house in London, was told that nothing equalled St. James' Park. The Yankee replied, that in Boston there was as fine a *common*, and as elegant a *mall*. Well, replied the Englishman, have you as good roads in America, as are to be found in England? The Yankee immediately answered, that the road leading from Saratoga, on one occasion, was considered peculiarly good and useful to the army of George the Third.

Cholera Anecdote.—The following anecdote is in circulation, and said to be authentic:—An individual of fortune being awoke two nights ago by a severe cholic, fancied himself attacked by the cholera, and sent off immediately for physicians, desiring his servant in the mean time to rub him with a flesh brush. When the medical gentlemen arrived they found their patient of the most terrific appearance, having turned quite black from head to foot, but on a closer examination they found that the color was not that of the skin, as it came off, on being touched, & at length it was discovered that the poor servant in his fright had laid hold of the blacking brush, and thus varnished the body of his suffering master, who, after the administration of some usual remedies, and the application of a warm bath, soon recovered both his health and fair complexion.—*French paper.*

An awkward servant, handing a plate to a gentleman at the City Hotel in N. York, spilled some of the gravy upon his clothes, and immediately cried out, "*Take care sir!*" "Why, you rascal," exclaimed the gentleman, who thought he had suffered enough from the fellow's negligence, "*are you going to do it again?*"

Literary Guzzlement.—Hume, Smith, and other literati of the last century, used to frequent a tavern in a low street in Edinburgh called the Po terrow; where, if their accommodations were not of the first order, they had at least no cause to complain of the scantiness of their victuals.—One day, as the landlady was bringing in a *third* supply of some particularly good dish, she thus addressed them:—'They ca' ye the *literawti*, I believe; od, if they were to ca' ye the *eaterawti*, they would be nearer the mark.'

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Thursday the 22nd of November next*, on the premises.

A Tract of Land,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Shippensburg Turnpike Road, adjoining lands of the heirs of Samuel Sloan, deceased, the heirs of William Hamilton, deceased, and others, containing

230 ACRES,

more or less; about 150 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance well Timbered. The Improvements are

2 Log Dwelling-houses, and a Log Barn.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

WM S. COBEAN,
Adm'r with the Will annexed of James Sweney, dec'd.

Oct. 30. ts

☞York Farmer' insert & charge Sent.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, on the premises, on *Saturday the 17th of November next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. as the property of JOHN HERRER,

2 two-story Houses,

and two half Lots of Ground,

situate on South Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, and adjoining Dr. John Runkel and George Shryock. The Houses are frame, with good Back Buildings, and the Lots are well improved, a Stable and Out-buildings upon each, with a well of good water on the line.—Also,

A LOT,

in the rear of the above, adjoining the same.—Also,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Household and Kitchen Furniture, &

A CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

☞**The Establishment of** *'THE REPUBLICAN STATESMAN,'* a GERMAN PAPER, is also for sale. It is an extensive German establishment, and well patronized It can be sold privately, if application be made before the day of sale.

GEORGE SHRYOCK,
ANDREW G. MILLER,
Assignees.

Oct. 30. ts

N. B. Printers at a distance will please notice, that the above Establishment is for sale.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of JOHN M'CREARY, dec'd, offer for Sale, the

Valuable Plantation

of said deceased, situate in Conowago township, Adams county, Pa. one mile from the Catholic Church. The whole Tract contains about

180 ACRES

Of first-rate PATENTED LAND,

of which **165** Acres will be sold, or the whole, to suit purchasers. The improvements are a two-story **Log House, a 1 story do.** a Still-house, double Log Barn, and an Orchard; a well and a spring of water Conowago creek also runs through the farm.

The Property will be shewn, and the terms made known by

THOMAS M'CREARY, } Ex'rs
JOSEPH M'CREARY, }

Sept. 4. 7t

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz.

A brick House & ½ Lot, in West York-street;

One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10 Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

A Wood-Lot, adjoining lands with Jacob Sherfigh, containing about Fifteen Acres, on reasonable terms.—Inquire of DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25. tf

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

near to the house of Mr. John Ash, in the borough of Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Marble & Sand
GRAVE-STONES,

viz. Stones suitable to be placed at the upper and lower end of the grave; and for the lowest prices.

☞His Manufactory at Harrisburg will enable him constantly to have on hand a sufficient number of large and small Grave-Stones; and the Letters on them will be elegantly engraved in German and English.

DAVID SHERER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 21. tf

N. B Every order left at the house of Mr. J. Ash, will be punctually attended to, even in the absence of the subscriber. D. S.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, there will be offered at Public Sale, the following parts of the Real Estate of the late JOHN M'CONAUGHY, Esq. deceased, viz.

On Thursday the 15th of November next,
On the premises, at 12 o'clock, M.

A FARM,

In Franklin township, containing about **135** ACRES, Patented, bounded by lands of John Wisler, and Wm. Hamilton's heirs, having erected thereon a **Log House, Log Barn,** and other Out-buildings, with a well of water, and an excellent Orchard.

—ALSO—

On the respective premises,
On Friday the 16th of November next,
at 12 o'clock, M.

A Lot,

In North Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, on which are erected 2 *Frame Shops.*

A Half Lot,

In West York-street, with a two-story *Brick Back Building*, Frame Stable, and a well of water.

A Lot,

In South Baltimore-street, on which are erected a two-story *Brick House*, Kitchen, Frame Stable, Hydrant, with 58 *Perches of Land* in the rear of the lot

Two Meadow Lots,

In the Borough, intersected by the road leading from West Middle-street, about 4 Acres in all, bounded by lands of C. S. Ditterline's heirs.

59 Perches of Land,

In the Borough, east of the Newville road, bounded by lands of D. Ziegler.

50 Perches of Land,

In Cumberland township, east of the Newville road, bounded by the Poor-house lands.

A Tract of Land,

In the Borough and Cumberland township, about 75 Acres, bounded by Rock creek, Harrisburg road, York turnpike and lands of John Kline, deceased, and others.——Also,

The Undivided Moiety in the 3 following Parcels of Property, viz.

A Lot and a half,

In North Baltimore-street, on which are erected a *Frame House, Brick Back Building*, and Log Barn.

Twelve Acres of Land,

lying southwest of the Borough, situate part in the Borough and part in Cumberland townships, adjoining land of Bank of Gettysburg, J. B. McPherson and others.

Seven Lots, in Troxell's addition to the Borough of Gettysburg, Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25.

☞Terms made known on the day of sale, by

JACOB CASSATT, *Adm'r.*
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 16. ts

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 10th day of Nov. next*, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Woodland, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kerr, James McGaughy, John McCullough and others, containing 12 Acres, more or less—Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of John Ash.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining the State Road to Harrisburg, lands of John Duffield and others, containing 2 Acres, more or less—Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of Mary Pittentoiff.

—ALSO—

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,

In pursuance of a writ of Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county,

The interest of George Ege in

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Asper, Peter Slaybaugh and others, containing 64 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story **Log Dwelling-house,** double Log Barn, with Sheds, and other out-buildings—which said interest includes and embraces a lease for years in and to an Ore Bank—Seized and taken in Execution as the Estate of George Ege.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriffs-Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 16, 1832. } ts

T. SCHNEBLY, Dentist,

PURPOSES being in Gettysburg, where he will be happy to attend to the duties of his Profession.—He with pleasure announces that he has an *Arcanum*, a sovereign remedy for the TOOTH ACHE, which gives relief immediately on its application—besides preventing further decay.—The Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg are respectfully invited to call after the 22d inst. at Mr. McClellan's Hotel, where he expects to remain for a short time.

Oct. 9. tf

E. MARTIN & SON, Tailors,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers, and the Public generally, that they continue to carry on the above business, at the OLD STAND, north-west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg—where they will use every exertion for the accommodation of those who may favor them with a call. To their old friends and customers, they tender their sincere thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. To all who patronize them, they engage to render satisfaction, and no exertion shall be wanting, to make articles manufactured at their Shop equal, in style and neatness, to any in the country, and on as moderate terms.

Having made arrangements for the earliest reception of the regular

Philadelphia Fashions,

they are enabled to answer the wishes of their Customers. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work, as usual.

They wish to take an APPRENTICE to the above business. One from the country would be preferred.

E & R MARTIN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 30, 1832. 3t

$50 REWARD.

THE above will be paid for arresting, and securing so that I get her again, my Negro Slave

SARAH,

and her female child 12 or 13 months old, who left my service about the 15th of July last. Sarah is between 19 and 20 years of age, very dark complexion, under the common size, has a prim artful look, stammers in her speech, particularly when agitated; she is very plausible, & well calculated to deceive, has no regard to truth, her toes, if I recollect, are very short. It is not unlikely that she has made way with her child. The above Reward will be paid for Sarah, with or without her child.

RICHARD NORRIS.

Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1832. tf

N. B. Reference may be made to J L. FULLER, Esq. of Gettysburg, who will pay the Reward upon her being delivered over to my agent.

☞Franklin Repository, Harrisburg Chronicle, Lancaster Journal, York Farmer, and Columbia Spy—insert to the amount of $1

FOR SALE.

I will sell, at my mother's farm, on Marsh-creek, the following property, viz.

A substantial and almost new **WAGON,**

suited either for the Road or Plantation; Three HORSES;

Five half-blood **Durham Cows,**

three years old; a ¾ blood HEIFER—yearling—out of Mr. Birnie's celebrated Brilliant; a ½ blood BULL, 3 years old; Two Yokes of OXEN, the one 3, the other 5 years old—the latter beautifully matched.

J. S. CRAWFORD.

Oct. 16 tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Trustees under a voluntary assignment of ADAM LIVINGSTON, hereby request all persons indebted to said Livingston, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. M'PHERSON,
MOSES M'CLEAN.
Trustees.

Gettysburg, Oct. 16. 4t

ELECTION.

Bank of Gettysburg,
OCTOBER 16, 1832. }

NOTICE is hereby Given, to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on *Monday the 19th day of November next.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Oct. 16. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB MILLER,

deceased, to wit:—Jacob Miller, Michael Miller, Catharine, intermarried with David Harman, Margaret Miller, Lydia, intermarried with David Sowers, Peter Miller and Samuel Miller, also, the children of George Miller, deceased, who was the oldest son, to wit, Elizabeth, intermarried with Samuel Miller, Margaret, intermarried with Moses Wattel, Susanna, Eve, Lydia Samuel and John Miller, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *the 26th day of November next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 16. tc

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on, *AT THE OLD STAND*, in Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg, the

Tailoring Business,

in all its branches—where work can be done at the shortest notice, in a neat and durable manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

The Philadelphia Fashions are regularly received every quarter.

ADAM WALTER.

N. B. AN APPRENTICE to the above business is wanted immediately. One from the Country would be preferred.

Oct. 23. tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. JOHN ASH, and formerly by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

HE HAS ALSO REMOVED HIS

LIVERY STABLE,

where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public.

☞Horses kept at Livery by the week, month or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf

Notice to Blacksmiths, &c.

REDUCTION Of the Price of IRON.

HAVING come to the determination of reducing the price of IRON, I will now sell it for

$5 25 per cwt. gross,

for the CASH; and any person purchasing Half a Ton of Hammered Iron at one time, shall have the same at

$5 per cwt. gross.

My object in giving this notice is, that all may know that I am determined to sell none to any person unless for the Cash. It is impossible for me to keep up a Stock and trust the same out—therefore I hope every body will come prepared. I am very thankful for past favors, and wish to offend none—but this is my determination.

My present stock, and the present prices, I think, are a sufficient inducement for further patronage, and of bringing people prepared to buy.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25. 3t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the second day of October, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. & his associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN COWNOVER,

deceased, to wit:—William Cownover, Garret Cownover, Mary, intermarried with Daniel Stag, Hannah, intermarried with John Coshun, Jane, intermarried with Abraham Houghtelin, who both died before the said John, leaving heirs, Maria, intermarried with Daniel Diehl, John C. Houghtelin, and Catharine Houghtelin, of whom George Brinkerhoff is Guardian, Emily, intermarried with Wm. Ferguson, John Cownover, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, David Cownover a minor, whose Guardian is Wm Cownover, Catharine, intermarried with Joshua Bercaw, Letty, intermarried with Robert McKenny, Betsy, intermarried with David Chamberlain, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, Mary Ann Chamberlain, and Hannah Chamberlain, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *the 26th day of November next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 16. tc

Wanted immediately,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS,

to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given: Also

One Apprentice,

A lad well recommended for moral character will meet with advantageous terms.

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9. tf

Stray Calf.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Reading township, some time since, a RED HEIFER CALF, about 3 months old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JOB DICKS.

Oct. 23. 3t

McGlaughlin & Dorwart, TAILORS,

BEG leave respectfully to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they have taken the shop of Mr. George Armor, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where they are prepared to execute work in their line in the most fashionable manner, and with the greatest promptness. They trust, by attention to business, to merit and receive the public patronage.

Oct. 16. 3t

NOTICE.

BEING determined on leaving Gettysburg, I give notice to all those whom it may concern, that my Books must be closed by the *20th day of November next*, as after that time I shall be absent, and those Accounts & Notes then unsettled, will be left in the hands of proper officers, for collection.

HENRY WAMPLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 30, 1832.

THE Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron Business

will be carried on, as usual, by the Subscriber, and from his knowledge of, and attention to the same, he hopes to receive a share of Public Patronage.

GEORGE WAMPLER.

Oct. 30, 1832. tf

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 12th day of November next*, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorised, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 16. te

WANTED, TWO APPRENTICES TO THE Chair-making and House-painting Business.

Lads of good character, & well recommended, will meet with advantageous terms.—Also,

ONE JOURNEYMAN.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, Aug. 28. tf

☞The above Business is still carried on, in all its various branches, at the Shop heretofore occupied by me.

Water Renters

ARE requested to call upon the Treasurer, and pay the 6 months' Rent, due on the 1st inst.

Oct. 16. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. JOHN HERBST, of Gettysburg, will make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all persons having any claims against him, will present them to us for settlement as soon as possible.

GEORGE SHRYOCK,
ANDREW G. MILLER,
Assignees.

Oct 23. 4t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 26th of November*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

WASHINGTON DAVIS.

Oct. 30. 3t

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade on *Saturday the 17th of November*, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Jacob Raffensberger's, in Mountjoy township. By order.

GEORGE EPLEY, O. S.

Oct 30. tp

WHOLESALE & RETAIL *PLATING Establishment,*

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting.

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS, *WINKERS & PADS,*

Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

WOOD.

☞Those of our subscribers who have promised to deliver us Wood in payment of their subscriptions, are requested to do so as soon as possible.

Oct. 23.

CHEAP! CHEAP!

Thomas J. Cooper,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF **GOODS,**

Consisting of

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, *Hard & Queensware*

which he will sell Cheap for CASH or Country Produce

N. B. Those persons who have accounts of long standing, will save cost by settling them.

Oct. 23. 3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 26th day of November next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 23rd day of October, A. D 1832

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Oct. 23. tc

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 26th day of November next*, to wit:

The further account of Jacob Metzer, surviving Executor of the Estate of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Henry Clutz and John Eyler, Executors of the Estate of Henry Clutz, deceased.

The account of Charles Delap, Administrator of the Estate of George McGrail, deceased.

The account of Valentine Flohr, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Walter, deceased

The account of Wm. F. Bonner, Administrator of the Estate of T. T. Bonner, Esq. deceased.

The account of William B. Wilson, Executor of the Estate of Naomi Morton, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Spangler, dec'd.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of the Estate of Mary Knight, deceased.

The account of Augustine Snyder, Administrator of the Estate of John Yagerline, deceased.

The account of John Gregler, Executor of the Estate of Frederick Smith, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, Executor of the Estate of Samuel Smith, Esq. deceased.

The account of Joseph and John Dietrick, Administrators of the Estate of Joseph Deittrick, deceased.

The account of Bernard Hildebrand and Jeremiah Latshaw, Administrators of the Estate of John Hildebrand, deceased.

The account of John Aulabaugh, Esq & M C. Clarkson, Administrators of the Estate of John Shriver, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of the Estate of John Myers, deceased.

The account of William B. Wilson and John Thomas, Executors of Naomi Morton, who was Executrix of the Estate of Jesse Morton, deceased.

The account of Michael Dietrick, one of the Executors of the Estate of Rudolph Spangler, deceased.

The account of Hannah Blakely, one of the Executors of the Estate of William Brannan, deceased.

ALSO.

The account of Fleming Gilliland and Joseph Gilliland, Administrators of William Gilliland, deceased, who was Guardian of John K. Lowry.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Wilson, Guardian of Mary Lehman.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 16, 1832. } 4t

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. NOV. 13, 1832.

☞We have received returns of the late Electoral Election, from 44 out of 52 Counties of this State—which give a majority for the Jackson ticket, of 19,680. It will probably be increased to 24 or 25.000. We shall be enabled to give a complete list next week, we expect.

☞If we can give any opinion at all from the election returns received, we would say that Jackson has gained the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Virginia and Pennsylvania; Clay has gained Connecticut and New-Jersey; New-York and Ohio still doubtful—the probability is that the former will go for Jackson, and the latter for Clay. These are all the States that we have any accounts from.—The Maryland election was to take place yesterday—it will most probably stand 7 for Clay, and 3 for Jackson.

The number of votes polled in the city of New-York was 30.871—nearly 6,000 more than ever given before. Jackson's majority between 5,500 and 6,000.

☞The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria has stopped payment, and transferred its property to Trustees, who are preparing to wind up its concerns. It is supposed all its paper will be redeemed.

☞A Poem of 108 pages octavo, from the pen of John Quincy Adams, entitled "Dermot MacMorrogh, or the Conquest of Ireland," has just issued from the Boston Press. It is highly spoken of.

On Wednesday evening last, a destructive fire took place in the city of New-York. Twelve houses were destroyed; amongst which were several extensive manufactories. By this loss, more than two hundred persons will be deprived of employment.

☞The question of *Nullification* is likely soon to be the all-absorbing topic in our country. The fiery spirits of the South are pushing the matter to such an extremity, that the force of the Federal Government must be used, before they are quieted, or the Union of the States must be dissolved. Either alternative is dreadful. It will require all the wisdom and prudence of our most discreet heads, to steer the vessel safely through this dangerous pass;—but the current must be stemmed, and that manfully. If General Jackson should be re-elected, of which there is very great probability, we hope that all party feelings and bickerings may be laid aside, and that the Administration and the opposition may go for "the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country," and unite heart and hand in such salutary measures as will at once and forever settle the distracting question which is now hazarding the existence of "The Union."

The Editor of the Charleston Mercury, the organ of the Nulllifiers in S. Carolina, has the following language. The Editor is Mayor of the city of Charleston, & Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State: his opinions, therefore, are worthy attention.

"The State is at length in motion, and nothing now can arrest her course. In a few days she will be placed upon her sovereignty, and will stand before the Union, in the firm and imposing attitude of a Sovereign and Independent State, solemnly determined to maintain her rights and to redress her wrongs, and to preserve for herself, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity, the sacred rights and liberties, which were conquered by the valor and secured by the wisdom of our ancestors. That her course will be as successful, as her stand is honorable, I have not the shadow of a doubt. The Federal Government, *(the creature of the States) must yield* when opposed by a State in *her sovereign capacity*. It has no power to coerce, nor will it attempt coercion. The mere assertion, much more the actual exercise, of such outrageous and arbitrary power, would dissolve the Union at once. The slightest attempt at force would sound the funeral knell of the Republic. We have no fear, therefore, of any such folly, such absolute madness, on the part of our oppressors. The Federal Government will be reduced to the alternative, either to modify the Tariff to the satisfaction of the South, or to call a Convention to adjust the controversy, or, by obstinately persisting in injustice, to drive S. Carolina from the Union. Under these circumstances, no rational man can doubt the issue. Having no power to coerce, it must inevitably yield—and, preferring the Union to the Tariff, it must consent at last either to a repeal of the system, or to a Federal Convention to amend the Constitution. Let the State then, GO ON.— She has truth and justice on her side, and must and will succeed. She will be supported by all the Southern States, who are identified with her in principle and interest, and by powerful minorities even in the Tariff States themselves. She has, therefore, every thing to encourage, and nothing to deter her. *If the Federal Government has a right to employ force against a State, the sooner the Union is dissolved the better. No freeman certainly would desire its continuance with such a power.*"

Our readers have, with us, we presume, been so much interested in the conflict for the Presidency, as scarcely to have noticed the near approach of the Second Session of the Twentieth Congress, which will open on Monday the 3d day of next month.

It can hardly be doubted, let the Presidential Election have eventuated how it may, that this Session, indeed the whole of the coming year, teems with incidents of the greatest import and interest. At no time, within our recollection, has it appeared to us more important that every citizen, who pretends to reason or to have an opinion of his own public affairs, should keenly watch the progress of public events, and keep himself fully advised not only of the acts of Congress and the Executive, but of the arguments advanced for or against them. *Nat. Int.*

Norfolk, Nov. 7.

Return of the Troops.—The remains of the six companies of the U. S. Artillery which left Fortress Monroe in June last, to oppose the hostile Indians, under Black Hawk, arrived here this morning in the steamboat Potomac, Capt. Hubball, from Richmond.

The sufferings of the troops by the cholera while on their way to the scene of Indian hostility, need not be recapitulated; suffice it to say, that of all that gallant band which went forth to the war, only 180 have returned—their numbers having been reduced by the pestilence, tenfold more terrible than the sword of the enemy.

Benjamin Swift, formerly a Representative from Vermont, has been elected a Senator in Congress from that State, for six years from the 3d of March next, in the place of Mr. Seymour, whose term will then expire, and who declined a re-election. Mr. Swift, it is stated, was supported both by the National Republican and Anti Masonic parties.

The election of a Senator in Congress in the place of Mr. Robbins, whose term of office will expire on the 3d of March next, has been postponed by the House of Representatives of Rhode Island until January next. The vote on the question of postponement was 34 to 34, and it was decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The amount of contributions from various quarters of New England for the Cape de Verde sufferers is nearly 15,000 dollars.

At a great public dinner in London, in honor of Reform, at which 700 persons were present, Mr. Hume presiding, *Campbell* the poet, in toasting Poland, thus spoke of the Emperor of Russia:

He would say, and the Russian Ambassador in this country might prosecute him if he pleased, that he despised and utterly condemned the tyrant of Russia—that he considered him a monster of monsters. (Immense cheering.) He had heard of the Malays—those cannibals that drank the blood of their victims, yet he did not deem them more savage than the miscreant autocrat. The cold-hearted cruelty of a Burke and a Bishop was such, that even their remains had been held up to the disgust of the world; but never was a subject placed in a dissecting room that deserved such contumely more than the savage who styled himself Emperor of All the Russias.

This is "unpacking one's soul" indeed.

The President's Sentiments.—A correspondent of the Charleston Patriot, who writes from Washington, *after a conversation with the President*, states with regard to the Tariff, that Gen. Jackson is, *"with the people of S. Carolina, upon the general principle, and ready and willing to carry it into effect with as little delay as a prudent caution against precipitate changes will admit."*

Take care Gallants.—A suit for breach of promise of marriage, was recently tried in the Fayette Circuit Court, Ky. wherein Miss Clark was plaintiff, and Mr. Rogers defendant. The plaintiff recovered *Ten thousand* dollars damages. This will teach a lesson, that may be of service to the defendant in after life, and may be a useful warning to others.

Illegal Voting.—There has no doubt been a large number of illegal and fraudulent votes taken at New-York. The Advertiser mentions that one Jackson-man was seized in the 15th ward, and committed to prison, on a warrant obtained for that purpose. He had voted FIVE times at as many different wards; and would, no doubt, have voted at each of the other ten wards, if his course had not been arrested by the committee of vigilance.

The cholera is raging with great violence in the west—and vast numbers have died on board of the steamboats ascending and descending the Ohio, and its tributaries.

It is a popular idea that there are no Snakes in Ireland: it appears it is a mistaken one, as it is said there have been considerable numbers recently killed in the county of Down.

Progress of the Cholera, &c.—The cholera lingers at *New York* and *Baltimore*, and some fatal cases happen in both cities—but there is no alarm, or particular fear of the disease in either.

Hagerstown. During the week ending on the 1st inst. there was only one death by cholera, in this place.

Pittsburg. No further case of cholera has been reported.

Petersburg. On the 2d inst. this town was "entirely free" of the cholera.

At *Edenton* for the week ending Oct. 21—15 deaths were reported of cholera —2 white, 13 colored.

Kentucky. Charles S. Bibb, recently appointed U. S. judge of Arkansas—and oldest son of George M. Bibb, a senator of the U. S. from Kentucky, died at Yellow Banks, of the cholera, on the 15th ult.

Louisville. For the week ending Oct. 27, the daily average of deaths was about eight. The attacks were becoming less violent, but hospitals had been provided, &c. We since learn that the disease had much abated.

Cincinnati. It is stated that one-third of the people of this city abandoned their homes because of the cholera.

Deaths—Oct. 25—19; 26th—17; 27th —13; 28th—13; 29th—8; 30th—9; 31st —7. The disease was declining, and we hope will soon disappear. On the 1st Nov. only 6 deaths—on the 2nd NONE!

Indiana. Up to the 25th October "about six cases" of cholera had appeared at *New-Albany*.

Extract of a letter from St. Louis, dated 20th ultimo.

"The CHOLERA has RAGED here. It was first generally admitted to be among us at the beginning of last week, but did not show itself in its terror until about Saturday or Sunday last, (the 21st ult.)— It was at its height on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday night. I have no means of ascertaining the number of cases or of deaths; but suppose that there may have been, since Friday, (the 19th) an hundred deaths, and twice as many *decided* cases —Wednesday, Thursday and Friday night, there were but few cases, and but few deaths. I believe that the disease has spent its fury."

The above is in a population not exceeding *six* thousand.

A Veteran Clergyman.—The Rev. Dr. Perkins, of West Hartford, Conn. preached recently his sixtieth anniversary sermon. In the course of it he informed his auditory, nearly all of whom could date their birth since the commencement of his ministry, that in his church there had been one thousand deaths and one thoussnd baptisms—that he had delivered four thousand written sermons and three thousand extemporaneous ones, on other occasions of worship—that he had attended sixty ordinations and installations, and had preached twenty ordination sermons, twelve of which had been published by request, that he had attended one hundred ecclesiastical councils, to heal difficulties in the churches, and that he had fitted for college one hundred and fifty students, and more than thirty for the Gospel Ministry. Dr. Perkins is now 83 years of age—his step is yet firm, his mind vigorous, and he continues to discharge his pastoral duties without interruption.

Boston Transcript.

GREECE.—The Washington Globe of Thursday says, accounts from Malta of the 28th August state, that the British, French and Russian squadrons are still on the Morea station. There was a rumor current that a coolness subsisted between the two former and the latter, on account of some understanding having been discovered between the latter and some of the Grecian Chiefs who are considered the most refractory, and adverse to the establishment of order. Whether this be so or not, the country is in a most disturbed state, and as might be expected, piracy is becoming very common again in the Archipelago. The allied Admirals have, in consequence, detached from their squadrons three brigs and corvettes to give convoy to merchant vessels from Smyrna, through and out of the Archipelago. Three public armed Greek vessels are cruizing on the same station. These various precautions have almost extinguished maritime pillage, no account of any new case having been received at Malta.

Pemmekin.—Does the reader know what Pemmekin is? Should he not be so far informed, we will tell him, that Pemmekin is a name given to the previously inanimate mass formed for the nourishment of the sailors, who went under Capt. Parry's command to the North Pole—a concentration of the nutritious qualities of meat, so powerful, that fifty pounds of beef make about a square inch of it: as much of it scraped as will lie on a shilling, will feed a fellow six feet high and four feet broad, for two and twenty hours: its great merit is of course its portability, and its utility must be evident to the most inveterately prejudiced landsman, when he comes to consider that Jack can carry a quarter of a bullock in his tobacco box, and stow away a half dozen hams and a fillet of veal in the fob of his trowsers.

A Yankee Notion.—The Yankees have sent to this market samples of shoes made of India rubber cloth, called tympan cloth. The cloth is saturated and painted with the gum, and polished so as to present a beautiful surface resembling kid. These shoes being impervious to wet, are intended to supersede the rubber shoes, the most uncouth things that ever deformed pretty feet.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Scarlet Fever, which has prevailed so extensively and fatally in the Middle Atlantic States for eighteen months past, exists in equal severity in some portions of the West.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	6 12	Oats,	38
Wheat (red)	1 20	Cloverseed,	6 00
" (white)	1 25	Flaxseed,	1 37
Corn, (old)	85	Whiskey,	29
Rye,	71	Plaister,	4 75

MARRIED,

On Wednesday the 31st of October, by the Rev. R. S. Grier, Mr. *Jacob Cassatt*, Jr. of Straban township, to Miss *Sarah C. M'Ilhenny*, daughter of Mr. James M'Ilhenny, deceased, of Mountjoy township.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *Rudolph Dietrick*, to Miss *Sophia Fidler*—both of Tyrone township.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. *John Flickinger*, to Miss *Mary Hollinger*—both of this county.

☞An error having occurred in a former publication of the following marriage, we republish it corrected:

On the 18th of October, by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *Samuel Beidleman*, to Mrs. *Catharine Eicholtz*—both of Menallen township.

DIED,

On the 1st inst. suddenly, Mr. *Geo. Horn*, sen. of Straban township.

On the same day, Mr. *Nicholas Jacoby*, sen. of Mountjoy township.

In Shrewsbury, York county, on the 31st ult. in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. *John Herbst*, Sen. upwards of 40 years a Minister of the Lutheran Church, and father of Mr Herbst, of this borough.

☞A Meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg & its Vicinity," will be held at the Court-house, on *Saturday the 24th inst.* at 6 o'clock, P. M.

S. R. RUSSELL, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 13. 2t

DENTAL SURGERY,

AND

Porcelain Teeth Inserted,

BY

DR. DAVID GILBERT.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13. 3m

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, } Nov. 6, 1832. }

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of *THREE PER CENT.* on the Capital Stock paid in; which will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 12th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

[Nov. 13] 3t

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my Wife Molly has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby caution all persons not to trust her upon my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

HENRY STENOUR.

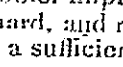
Nov. 13. 3t

☞POSITIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of John Kline, deceased, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 27th day of November, inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Wolford, George Brinkerhoff, and others, containing **157 Acres**, of Patented

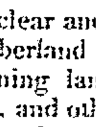


Land; on which are erected a **Dwelling-house & Barn,** and other improvements; there is also an Orchard, and running water on the place, with a sufficiency of Woodland.

—ALSO—

A FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Stevens and Cooper, John Miller, and others, containing **121 Acres**, on which are



erected a **Dwelling-house & Barn,** with other improvements; there is a sufficiency of Woodland.

—ALSO—

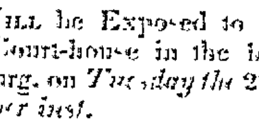
42 Acres of Land,

part clear and part woodland, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Epley, John Lisle, and others.

Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

WM. M'CLELLAN, } ROBERT SMITH. } *Ex's.*

Nov. 13. ts



WAGONS, HORSES, AND HARNESS.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 27th day of November inst.*

Three broad-tread Wagons,

12 or 15 HEAD OF GOOD

WORKING HORSES.

(among which is the Grey Stud *Clifton*) &

15 sets of Horse-Gears.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

GEORGE ZIEGLER & CO.

Nov. 6. ts

HANDBILLS,

Pamphlets, Cards, Blanks,

AND ALL KINDS OF LETTER-PRESS

PRINTING,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of

THE SENTINEL.

LOTS FOR SALE IN A NEW TOWN.

THE Subscribers are about laying out a New Town, upon the State Road leading from Gettysburg to Newville, at Mr. Studebecker's Tavern, (formerly Schlosser's) 11 miles from Gettysburg, and 6 from Pinegrove: and will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Thursday the 15th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, a great variety of

Building Lots,

in said Town. The situation of the place holds out many inducements to Mechanics and others to make a settlement there.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

JACOB C. BENDER,
HENRY C. BENDER.

Nov. 6. ts

Trial List—Nov. Term.

Peter Hamm *vs.* Jacob Hamm and Michael Doudle.
Daniel Bollinger, use of Martin Keller, *vs.* John Brenneisholtz.
Jacob Cassatt, Adm'r of John M'Conaughy, dec'd, *vs.* John Pedan.
Thomas Gourley, Trustee of Wm. Durbin, *vs.* Isaac Stonesifer, Ex'r of Catharine Kline, deceased.
Felty Toad *vs.* Philip Graft.
Daniel Bittinger *vs.* Jacob Bender.
Isaac Wierman *vs.* Jesse Comly.
Adam Shorb's use *vs.* John Miller.
Adam Shorb *vs.* John Miller.
Margaret Winrott *vs.* Stockton and Stokes.
Adam Myers *vs.* George Himes, co-obligor with R. M'Ilvain.
James Rowan *vs.* Jacob Hartman.

ARGUMENT LIST.

David Heagy *vs.* Buckingham and Young.
Jacob Sanders *vs.* Solomon Tate.
William Young *vs.* Andrew Little, jr.

Grand Jury—Nov. Term.

Huntington—Harman Wierman, Esq.
Reading—John Tudor, Jacob Smith.
Straban—Isaac Armstrong.
Gettysburg—Wm. Gillespie, Jacob Lefever.
Hamiltonban—Thomas Orr, David M'Millan, Solomon Bosserman.
Cumberland—A. Currens, Wm. M'Gaughy.
Latimore—John Ziegler, Wm. F. Bonner.
Liberty—James Moore.
Menallen—Robert Major.
Franklin—D. Chamberlain, Valentine Flohr.
Hamilton—John Picking, David Hollinger, Abraham Picking.
Germany—Alfred Cole.
Berwick—John Bucher.
Conowago—Geo. Houck, John M'Kinney, jr.

General Jury—Nov. Term.

Conowago—George Heagy, Jacob Melhorn, Thomas Will.
Berwick—Jacob Smith, John Smith, John Sneeringer, Samuel Weigel, Jesse Keplinger, Jacob Newman.
Liberty—Henry M'Divit.
Mountpleasant—Samuel Hoffman, Daniel Kohler, Jacob Will, Thomas M'Creary.
Franklin—John Pfoutz, Jacob Bender.
Hamilton—William Wolf.
Hamiltonban—Isaac Robinson, Esq. David Witherow, Robt. Slemmons, John Marshall.
Menallen—Wm. B. Wilson, James Major, George Stauter.
Reading—John Orndorff, Wm Fickes, Geo. Moore.
Tyrone—Peter Miller.
Germany—Christian Heller, F. Bittinger.
Huntington—Joel Wierman.
Mountjoy—Peter B. Bercaw.
Latimore—Henry Stouffer, J. Robinette, Esq.
Gettysburg—Thos. M'Kelip, J. Garvin, Esq.

Pennsylvania Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

During the approaching session, the Pennsylvania Reporter will contain full, fair, and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature. Competent reporters will attend regularly in the Senate and House of Representatives during their sessions. The Reporter will be printed on a fine large imperial sheet, with small type, which will enable us to give the reports of the proceedings and debates, in both houses, *at great length*; *and no exertions will be spared to render it interesting to the public* in general, and particularly to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a faithful record of its legislative proceedings.

The terms will be the same as heretofore: For the session, twice a week, in advance, $2
For the whole year, - - 3

The accounts due for subscription to the Reporter, from its commencement, Nov. 30, 1827, have been transferred to the subscriber, who earnestly requests all those in arrears, to embrace the opportunity afforded by the meeting of the legislature, to forward their dues by the members. Those who do not reside convenient to their members, may transmit by mail at our risk.

HENRY WELSH.

Harrisburg, Nov. 13. 4t

☞*Subscriptions received at this Office.*

Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

The present session of the Legislature will be one of interest to every citizen of this Commonwealth. The system of Internal Improvement as prosecuted by the State—the means of further prosecution: the State debt, together with many other objects of great importance to the citizens of this State, will be discussed and acted on by the present Legislature. On all these important topics, the Pennsylvania Intelligencer will contain full and impartial proceedings. The Editors themselves will be in attendance on both houses for the purpose of giving to their readers full debates on all important questions. It is their intention that the Intelligencer shall sustain its former high standing as a faithful register of Legislative proceedings.

The Intelligencer will be printed on an Imperial sheet on the following terms:
For the Session only, (twice a week) $2
For the whole year, - - 3

STRONG & ROBERTS.

Harrisburg, Nov. 13. 4t

☞*Subscriptions received at this Office.*

TO PRINTERS.

A fount of *Long Primer*, of about 300 lbs. a specimen of which may be seen in the 4th page of this paper, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms: also, an excellent super-royal Ramage PRESS. Apply to the Editor of the "Sentinel."

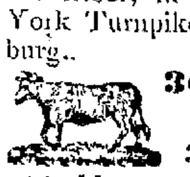
Nov. 6. tf

☞The purchase of a new press and type has occasioned so great an addition to my ordinary expenses, that I feel myself under the necessity of calling upon those of my patrons who are indebted to me, for subscriptions, advertising, &c. to assist me in meeting my engagements, by discharging a part, at least, of their accounts.

I have for a long time refrained from giving what is commonly called "a dun," but my friends will at once see the cause which has prompted me to do so at this time: And I am the more encouraged to do so, from the fact, that although my expenses have been very considerably increased by the enlargement of the "Sentinel," yet the price of subscription will still remain the same—TWO DOLLARS FOR A YEAR.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 17th inst.* at the house of the subscriber, in Straban township, on the York Turnpike, five miles from Gettysburg.



30 head Fat Steers,
Milch Cows,
3 YOKE OF OXEN,
40 Hogs, 7 head of Horses,
1 GIG, 2 WAGONS,

Ploughs, Harrows, and all kinds of Farming Utensils, together with a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a credit will be given.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Nov. 6. ts

ADJOURNED SALE.

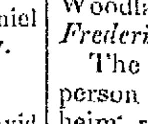
IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, (by adjournment, on *Friday the 23d day of November, inst.* on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John Ritter, the Heirs of Wm. M'Clellan, sen. deceased, John S. Crawford and others, containing

230 ACRES,

more or less. The improvements are a



2 story Log House, double Log Barn, and Orchard; a spring of water near the house. There is a sufficiency of good Woodland.—To be sold as the Estate of *Frederick Eicholtz*, deceased.

The property will be shewn to any person wishing to purchase, by Mr. Melheim, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JOHN B. REX, } S. B. WRIGHT, } *Adm's.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 6, 1832. ts

N. B. If not then sold, the above Farm will be *RENTED* by the Heirs, at Public Outcry.

Sheriff's Sale.

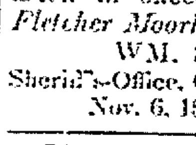
IN pursuance of a Writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 24th day of November, inst.* at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

The one-eighth undivided part of

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington and Latimore townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Harman, William Day, Templeton Brandon, Ludwick Waltemyer, Conrad Miller, David Johnson, and Isaac Deardorff, containing

279 Acres, more or less,



on which are erected TWO **Log Dwelling-houses**, 2 Log Spring-houses, 2 Double Log Barns, and other Out-buildings, and Two Orchards. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Fletcher Moorhead.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, } Nov. 6, 1832. } ts

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 23,

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 17th of Nov.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

4	Prizes of	10,000
1	-	2,260
10	-	1,000
10	-	500
10	-	300
20	-	200
65	-	100
56	-	50
56	-	40
112	-	30
112	-	25
224	-	20
1960	-	10
15160	-	5

Tickets $5, Halves $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S,

Gettysburg, Nov 6. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 23,

32—18—24—3—64—1—61—2—30—4

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

The Sentinel.

A large hotel and stabling, in Dedham, Mass. were destroyed by fire, on Tuesday night week. Nearly all the furniture of the hotel, and about SIXTY fine Stage Horses in the stables, were burnt; loss estimated at upwards of $20,000.—An old revolutionary pensioner, who was asleep in the loft, lost his life. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Mammoth Vegetables.—A beet was raised in the garden of Lewis Denig, esq. Chambersburg, which weighed, when trimmed, *twenty-two* pounds, and measured 24 inches in length, and 26 in circumference; a second, of the same lot, weighed 12, and a third 11 pounds.

There were raised in the garden of J. Cook, Locking-creek, Bedford county, 11 heads of Cabbage, which weighed 304 lbs.—the heaviest 34, and the lightest 22 lbs. There were 60 more heads in the same patch, which would average 20 lbs. each

A Potatoe was raised this season, by J. Rogers, of Palmyra, N. Y. which weighed 5 lbs. 10 oz.

Tripoli.—Some unfriendly feeling, it appears, exists between the Regency of Tripoli and the Porte. Government, on account of some claims upon the former, which the latter are urging very strongly, and have a squadron ready to enforce the demand. In the mean time, in addition to this trouble from without, a formidable insurrection took place in the City, and a new Bashaw was proclaimed—which led to a very sanguinary contest between the opposing forces, on the 27th July, without any definitive result. At the last accounts, the reigning Bashaw, who is a very old man, had abdicated in favor of his son, Sidi Ali; the Bashaw proclaimed by the insurgents, is the grandson of the former, named Youhamed. The army of the latter was outside the town, and would probably make an immediate assault.

By the following article from a Georgia paper, it would seem that the spirit of Disunion is rearing her rebellious banner there, as well as in South Carolina:—

From the Milledgeville Journal.—

If we rightly understand the people of Georgia, their late election speaks this language: "We are firmly and immoveably opposed to a protective Tariff. We are determined not to emancipate ourselves from the actual pressure, but to purge the administration of the principle;" thus far, they may be said to have spoken unanimously. We further understand them to have said, "that fully alive to the value of the Union, and still devoted, as we have ever been, to its preservation, we will not rush into any extremities that may in the least endanger it, if it be possible to avoid them. Hence, and to avoid all imputations of precipitancy, and that the whole of this nation may speak once again after the public debt shall have been actually paid off, the question may be put to the new Congress at their first session, and we will wait their answer. If that answer consecrates the freedom of trade, and of labor, and equality of rights and burdens, all will be well. But if, on the contrary, it seeks to fasten on us a government 'without limitations of powers,' *we will oppose, or resist, or leave it.*"

☞ The State of Tennessee has taken a decided and patriotic stand against the South Carolina doctrine of *Nullification*, as will appear from the following proceedings of her Legislature. We hope the patriotism and prudence of the other anti-tariff States may yet save South-Carolina from the abyss into which her headlong fury has almost precipitated her.

Nullification in Tennessee.—A preamble and resolutions, on the subject of Nullification, were adopted by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, a few days since, with scarcely any opposition.—The vote in the Senate was *unanimous*, and in the House of Representatives there were but seven dissenting voices. The Nashville Banner states that some if not all of that minority were influenced rather by a preference for other resolutions than any positive hostility to those offered.

The resolutions avow an adherence to the republican doctrines of 1798, as expounded by Mr. Madison, but deny that they sustain the South Carolina doctrines, and declare that the assertion of a right in a single State, either by Legislature or in Convention, to declare unconstitutional and inoperative within its limits a law of Congress, "is wholly unwarranted by the constitution, dangerous to the existence of the Union, inconsistent with the preservation of the federal government, and tending directly, under the guise of a peaceful remedy, to bring upon our country all the horrors of civil war." The Tennessee legislature adjourned on the 22d ult. after a session of seven weeks.

POTTSVILLE, (Schuylkill Cy.) Nov. 3.

Dreadful Occurrence.—It becomes our painful duty briefly to announce that yesterday afternoon, while twenty men were engaged in the coal mine of Samuel J. Potts, Esq. the water suddenly rushed down from an adjoining mine, which has been for some time unoccupied, drowning two individuals, who were unable, by reason of their situation, to make their escape. The remainder sustained no injury—one of whom was immersed in water up to his chin, and saved himself by clinging to the roof of the mine. One of the deceased miners was a foreigner, engaged in his first day's work on this side of the Atlantic. *Journal.*

LANCASTER, Nov. 2.

Fire.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock, last evening, the Barn and extensive stabling of Messrs. Slaymaker, & Co. Stage proprietors, were entirely consumed. We have not heard how the fire originated, but have no doubt it was entirely accidental. So rapid was the combustion, that all the horses could not be removed, and 11 we understand, were destroyed by the flame. The want of a supply of water was severely felt, and the extensive stage manufactory on the west, and the small brick houses on the east, were with difficulty saved. The latter are considerably injured. *Journal.*

At New-Orleans the yellow fever was raging violently at the last dates. The Mercantile Advertiser of the 20th ult. states that there had not been as much sickness as then existed, since the year 1822.

Singular Incident.—A letter to the editor of the Frederick Herald, from Baltimore, states that it was currently reported there that the wife of a respectable clergyman officiating in that city, was attacked with cholera, and after a short time was supposed to have died; that she was clothed in the habiliments of the grave, when it was discovered "the vital spark was not quite fled!"—Proper measures were immediately used to resuscitate her, and she is said to be in a fair way of recovery. We give the story as we received it, without vouching for its truth.

Death of the Mother of Napoleon.—Paris, Sept. 18.—A letter is said to have arrived in Paris, this morning, announcing the death of Madame Letitia, the great Napoleon's mother. This event, if true, had long been expected, and especially since the decease of the Duke de Reichstadt, on whom all her hopes and affections were fixed. *Court Journal.*

There seems to be a disposition on the part of England and France to drive Holland into an acceptance of the arrangements made by the allied powers, relative to the independence of Belgium.—The obstinacy of Holland must be referred to something more than a mere sense of right. If that small power braves Belgium backed by France and Great Britain, Russia or a nearer neighbor must have influenced the determination of the Dutch King. Undoubtedly Russia is deeply interested in keeping up a turmoil in that part of Europe. The great northern power desires to *establish* its borders, if not to extend them; and if the western states are kept busy at home, she can pursue her plans of aggrandisement.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The following extracts fully confirm the accounts which reached us by the way of Havre of the more warlike aspect which affairs between Holland and Belgium had assumed.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Rejection of the Ultimatum of the London Conference.

LONDON, Saturday evening, Sept. 22.—Very little excitement has been produced in the money market by the confirmation of the rumors respecting the note of the King of Holland, though in fact, to the general apprehension, it makes the alternative of a war all but inevitable. This is owing, probably, to the very contracted state of business and the almost total extinction of speculative transactions in the funds. Had similar circumstances occurred a year or two back, they could not have failed to produce very material fluctuations.

From the London Times of Sept. 22.

We have learned with regret, not unmixed with astonishment and indignation, that his Dutch Majesty has refused to treat on the reasonable modifications of the treaty of Nov. 15, which we mentioned yesterday, and which were lately transmitted to the Hague by the President of the Conference on the part of Belgium.—His Majesty's answer is at once insulting and evasive—insulting to the Conference, and evasive of the question at issue—declining to make any new proposition of his own, and taking no notice of the propositions made on the other side.

This extraordinary answer was yesterday delivered to the Conference, specially convened to deliberate upon its nature and contents. Of course, it cannot be imagined that any final decision was adopted on so momentous a subject in the absence of the chief English Ministers. The Conference is to meet again to-day, but every reasonable man must now see that all hope of bringing his Dutch Majesty to his senses by protocols and peaceful representations must be abandoned. He is evidently determined to come to no arrangement without being compelled by superior force. He is evidently resolved to employ every subterfuge,—to practise every stratagem to gain time. His mind seems to be made up to take advantage of the chapter of accidents, and rather to hazard the chances of a war to recover the whole of his former dominions, than to agree to terms of accommodation, by which he may enjoy a part of them in security and peace.

The Conference, which has been so grossly insulted, cannot permit this insidious game to be pursued any further. It is evidently the interest of Austria & Prussia, that Belgic affairs should be settled; and it is no less the interest than the duty of France and England to become the instruments of such a salutary work.—His Dutch Majesty can place his only reliance on the infamous Government of Russia, which, desirous of embroiling Western Europe, that it may perpetuate unmolested all its intended barbarities in Poland, has no doubt encouraged his Dutch Majesty in his present dangerous course.

The Conference can no longer trifle with the peace of Europe and the rights of Belgium. If they have appointed themselves umpires, they must enforce their award. After inducing the new King of Belgium to descend from the lofty position which he occupied on a treaty ratified by all their Courts, and become the public law of Europe,—after leading him to believe the reserved points of difference between him and his neighbors might be arranged by mutual concessions,—after thus extracting from him some reasonable proposals of modifications in the treaty,—after making him thus break through the assurance which he had given his Chambers, that he would never negotiate with an enemy in his territory,—they have exposed his Belgic Majesty to the dangerous chances of unpopularity, without securing any of the advantages of peace. He is now perhaps without a Cabinet—exposed to the attacks of the press, to the remonstrances of the Legislature, even to the suspicions of the more charitable and loyal portion of his subjects.—His allies are bound to replace him in the situation which he would have occupied had he not trusted to their assurances of that definitive arrangement which, if obtained, would have constituted his best apology for appearing to have deserted his pledges.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 22, (evening.)—An express from Paris has arrived to-day with letters of Thursday, and every thing indicates that France is perfectly ready to second the decision of the Conference by a movement against Holland, should that step be deemed advisable. Troops are collected on the frontier next Belgium, and could, it is conceived, be in Brussels in a very short time. The Duke of Orleans has left Paris for Brussels in order, as it is supposed, to convey to Leopold the opinions of the French Ministry, and to explain the course which is intended to be pursued in the event of the King of Holland proving refractory. The late communication from the Hague, which was laid before the London Conference yesterday, was not known in Paris, but every expectation existed that it would turn out as unsatisfactory as has really proved to be the case. It is perfectly understood, however, that the French troops will not move without the concurrence of the English Ministry. The co-operation of England, by sending a fleet into the Scheldt, is desired by France, but failing that, the consent of the ministry to the march of the French troops into Belgium will be deemed sufficient. The funds fell about one per cent. in Paris, on Thursday, in consequence of the feeling that an interference in behalf of Belgium has become all but inevitable.

We understand, from a scientific friend, that two spots are now visible on the disc of the sun, one of which is so large that it can be seen by the naked eye. The state of the atmosphere is particularly favorable for their observation, soon after the rising, or just before the setting of the sun. These spots are supposed to be openings through the luminous matter that surrounds the body of the sun, which renders its dark surface visible, in the place that is thus uncovered; and the present phenomenon has appearances which confirm the theory. It is computed that the diameter of the present spot is over 30,000 miles, or three times that of the Earth's diameter. *Maryland Republican.*

Centrifugal Force.—A few weeks since, we mentioned an instance of the bursting of a grindstone used in the U. S. Armory in this town, by which one of the workmen was seriously injured, and that a death was occasioned at Danforth's works in Suffield, by a similar accident. Another accident of the same character recently occurred at Pomeroy's gun factory in Pittsfield, by the bursting of a large grindstone weighing 21,000 pounds, which was carried from this town a few weeks since. When the stone was hung for use, it was, as was supposed, thoroughly tested, by being made to revolve with great rapidity, as it was supposed, from the experiment made, to be safe. But while one of the workmen was engaged in grinding a bayonet upon it week before last, the stone flew into two parts, one of which, weighing about 1000 pounds, went up through the floor over head, fell upon the man at work, and crushed him instantly. These cases of the immense power of the centrifugal force, show that great caution is necessary in using such large stones, which acquire a most tremendous momentum while rapidly revolving. *Springfield Gazette.*

Progress of Steam Power.—A scientific gentleman lately visiting the Liverpool and Manchester railway, some very extraordinary performances were effected. On two occasions, a load amounting to 100 tons, was drawn by one engine from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of about 30 miles in an hour and a half, being at the average rate of 20 miles an hour. An eight horse wagon, on a common road, is capable of carrying only eight tons a day. It would take 100 horses, working for the day on a turnpike road, to perform the same work as was here accomplished by a single steam engine in an hour and a half. *Liverpool Advertiser.*

A dreadful accident happened at York, Upper Canada, on the 21st ult. One of the scaffoldings on the top of the new church, upon which five men were working, suddenly gave way, and three of them were precipitated to the ground—a quantity of building stone, which was on the scaffolding, falling upon them. All of them were dreadfully mangled—one of them, Callahan, an Irishman, had several of his ribs broken, his jaw fractured in two places, and other parts of his body terribly mangled. Carroll, an Irishman, had his skull fractured, and his body shockingly injured; and Card, an Englishman, had his body and limbs bruised and fractured in a sad manner. Two of them are since dead. Mr. Hill, the foreman, and a laborer who happened to be leaning against the wall at the time, saved themselves by clinging to the top of it until relieved.

The Rev. Mr. Donoghue, of the Catholic Church, Philadelphia, has lately been subjected to the payment of £50, at the suit of Mr. Thomas B. Dougherty, for solemnizing the marriage of the son of the plaintiff, who was a minor, without the consent and knowledge of his parents.

A newspaper is about being commenced at Helena, in Arkansas Territory, to be called the "Helena Herald." The paper which brings this information (the Little Rock Gazette) has been four weeks on the way, travelling at an average rate of sixty miles per day. Helena, we presume, is still further in the interior; and yet the whole distance from this city to Helena is scarcely one-half the distance from Helena to the Pacific Ocean. Such facts are well fitted to convey an idea (a faint one, it is true,) of the immense extent of our territory.—*N. Y. Jour. of C.*

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of this State convened at Providence on Tuesday last. On the 12th ballot, Wm. Sprague, jr. was elected Speaker. "The first eleven ballotings," says the Providence Journal, "stood 33 for Tillinghast, and 33 for Sprague—neither of the candidates voting. Previous to the 12th ballot, an absent member arrived, who decided the question, Tillinghast having on the last ballot 33 and Sprague 34. Mr. Sprague is a member of the Anti-masonic party, and was supported by every Jackson member in the House. The political character of the House at present is as follows, viz. National Republicans 34, Jacksonites, 28, Anti-masons 7. The Jackson members, among whom were two adhering freemasons, voted at every balloting for the Antimasonic candidate."

The following resolution passed the House of Assembly of New-Jersey, on the 31st of Oct. by a vote of 31 to 14.—The standing rule of the Council that such a resolution must lie on the table for one day, could only be suspended by a vote of two-thirds; and as it was sent to the Senate on the last day of the session, it was not acted upon—as we have no doubt it will be at the next session.

"Whereas the People of the State of New-Jersey feel a deep interest in all things affecting the welfare of their common country, and particularly in every measure having relation to the Judiciary, the Tariff System, Internal Improvements, and the Currency of the country; the maintenance of each, in all their inviolability, is deemed essential to the prosperity of these U. States—Therefore

"Be it resolved by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use their best endeavors to maintain the present Judiciary System of the U. States inviolate; to give adequate protection to American Industry; to foster and uphold Internal Improvements; and to vote for and advocate the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary."

Another incendiary attempt has been made to set fire to the ill-fated city of Raleigh, in North Carolina. The attempt was made within a hundred yards of the place where the preceding one occurred, but was fortunately discovered in time to arrest its progress.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Essex Gazette contains a very just notice of this gentleman and his late Speech at the Worcester Convention. We copy from it the following paragraphs:—

"In all ages, and in all countries, and in all parties, the great mass of political men have been moved by selfishness.—The object may have been laudable, patriotic, and even holy; but its advocates have discovered, in the midst of their zeal for its attainment, the lurking principle of their action. Self-interest has blended with their *amor patriæ*. The broad ground of their philanthropy has been eventually narrowed down to the single point of self-aggrandizement.

"Occasionally, however, an individual has been found standing out in full relief from his contemporaries—too pure for suspicion—too lofty in his own intellectual power to need that fictitious reputation which is derived from the breath of others; an individual wearing his honors as the gift of Heaven, to whose native nobility of soul no human station could add dignity—depending on the powers which God had given him, and not on those delegated by man. And if at the present time I were called upon to point out a living illustration of this truth, I should name with confidence DANIEL WEBSTER.

"I am a democrat and the son of a democrat—and I trust I shall never desert the political faith of my fathers. But, when I find such a man as Daniel Webster sneered at by the *counterfeit democracy* of the day—when I hear the low vituperations of party malice heaped upon him—when I hear his noble efforts in the cause of his country [illegible] the thet of *Federalist* applied to him by men in most cases ignorant of its meaning—I feel, in common with every liberal mind, a contempt, a loathing and abhorrence of that party, whatever may be its pretensions, which justifies such mean ingratitude and narrowness of feeling. I believe Mr. Webster to be a Republican—aye, what is more, an *American*, heart and soul. Call him, if you will, an Aristocrat; he belongs only to that proud nobility which freemen cherish—the Aristocracy of Nature. God has made him what he is. Man could not do it; all the titles in the herald offices of Europe—the stars, the crowns, the garters, could not."

Mr. Buchanan.—Letters by the Coriolanus, at Boston, from St. Petersburg, represent that our Minister, Mr. Buchanan, is treated with marked distinction by the Court and the people. A letter from a gentleman attached to the American legation at St. Petersburg, says—"I am as comfortably fixed in this city, as I ought to have expected; but still the striking opposition which exists between the political institutions and manners and customs of this country, and those of our own happy land, will prevent me from ever becoming perfectly satisfied with my present situation. I feel that the happiest day I shall spend in this city, will be that on which I take my departure. * * *

But, after all, the best mode of attaching an American to his country, is to afford him an opportunity of seeing and observing how superior are its institutions to those of all other nations."

Charge of Bribery.—With reference to the charge of bribery, which is made by some of the opposition prints against the Bank of the United States, the last number of the National Intelligencer has a well written article; the following is the close of it.

"The allegation, however, is as we have already remarked, as preposterous as it is monstrous. It is entitled only to the indignation and scorn which such grossness is calculated to excite. If there be, however, any man of common honesty and intelligence inclined to indulge a suspicion that such charges may possibly be true, we would suggest what the least familiarity with Bank transactions must satisfy every one, that the funds of such an institution cannot be appropriated without the knowledge and consent of the Board of Directors; that the books of the Bank must at any moment show the objects of expenditure; that these books are constantly subject to the inspection of men of all political parties; and that the Jackson Directors, those appointed by the President, must be involved in the guilt or criminally remiss in the discharge of their duty, if there be a shadow of truth in the accusation."

Asia.—The most singular feature in the form of the Asiatic continent, and one of the most remarkable on the surface of our globe, is the *depression* of a very considerable portion of the north west of it to below the level of the sea. Between the Kouma, the Don, the Wolga, the Ink, the Obtchey-syrt, Lake Aksal, and the Lower Sihoun, and along the Amoo, the whole country, including a space exceeding 18,000 square leagues, is depressed below the general level of the surface of the earth and forms as it were an immense basin, the lowest part of which is occupied by the Caspian Sea, and Lake Aral. The surface of the Caspian is 320 feet below the level of the Black Sea, and that of the Lake Aral 208 feet; the latter having been found, by the recent measurement of M. M. Duhamel and Anjou, to be 117 feet below the level of the Caspian.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

The Pacha of Egypt.—This man who has lately made so much noise in the world, by his opposition to the Sultan, the reform he has wrought among his people, and the cultivation of the soil of Egypt, was originally only a common soldier among the troops raised in Albania. By the vigor of arm, by his talent and enterprise, he rose to be the Pacha of Egypt, one of the highest posts of honor in the whole Turkish Empire. Such promotion in Turkey is not very extraordinary, for there are no hereditary honors, and as the Sultan is the heir of all who die in office, there is but little hereditary property.

Swiss Legend of William Tell.—The following extract respecting the hero of Switzerland is taken from a most valuable and excellent work, "The History of Switzerland," which forms the 36th volume of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia:

William Tell, who was one of the sworn at Rutli, and noted for his high and daring spirit, exposed himself to arrest by Gesslar's myrmydons, for passing the hut without making obeisance. Whispers of conspiracy had already reached the vogt, and he expected to extract some further evidence from Tell on the subject. Offended by the man's obstinate silence, he gave loose to his tyrannical humor, and knowing that Tell was a good archer, commanded him to shoot from a great distance at an apple on the head of his child. "God" says an old chronicler, "was with him;" and the vogt, who had not expected such a specimen of skill and fortune, now cast about for new ways to entrap the object of his malice; and seeing a second arrow in his quiver, asked him what it was for? Tell replied evasively, that such was the usual practice of the archer. Not content with the reply, the vogt pressed on him farther, and assured him of his life, whatever the arrow might have been meant for. "Vogt," said Tell, "had I shot my child the second shaft was for thee; and be sure I should not have missed my mark a second time!"—Transported with rage not unmixed with terror, Gessler exclaimed, "Tell, I have pro- [illegible] dungeon.'" Accordingly, he took boat with his captive, intending to transport him across the lake to Kussnacht in Schwylz, in defiance of the common right of the district, which provided that its natives should not be kept in confinement beyond its borders. A sudden storm on the lake overtook the party; and Gessler was obliged to give orders to loose Tell from his fetters and commit the helm to his hands as he was known for a skillful steersman. Tell guided the vessel to the foot of the great Axenburg, where a ledge of rock, distinguished to this day as Tell's platform, presented itself as the only possible landing place for leagues around.—Here he seized his cross bow, and escaped by a daring leap, leaving the skiff to wrestle its way on the billows. The vogt also escaped the storm, but only to meet a fate more signal from Tell's bow in the narrow pass near Kussnacht. The tidings of his death enhanced the courage of the people, but also alarmed the vigilance of their rulers and greatly increased the danger of the conspirators, who kept quiet. These occurrences marked the close of 1307.

The intelligent editor of the Richmond (Va.) Whig, in relation to the proceedings of the S. C. Legislature, observes:

☞ It is determined not to suffer the present fervor to abate before the die is cast. Be it so, if the crisis is at hand, the sooner it takes place the better. If there be not enough of mutual and binding interests in this Union to stand a shock like the present, why let there be a separation of the several parts. The boasted remedy of Nullification will, in a very brief period, be found not only utterly to fail in its promised benefits, but to bring in its train pecuniary embarrassments and accumulated distress. Already is capital on the wing from South Carolina. But a little while, and the streets of Charleston will be deserted. The planter thinks this little affects him—'tis a delusion. He might as well hope that the general circulation of the blood would be unimpeded if the heart were to cease its pulsations."

CHARLES CARROLL.

This great patriarch of the Declaration of Independence, it appears, has entered upon the extraordinary age of his ninety-seventh year. If virtue and piety, combined with habits peculiarly adapted to long life, can command impunity from the last destroyer, then may we hope that a centennial anniversary will find this venerable and venerated man in the enjoyment of health and every temporal blessing with which Heaven in mercy and benignity has so richly blessed him.

To his peculiar habits of temperance & abstemiousness, is Mr. Carroll indebted for this length of days. In the greatest of all earthly luxuries, water, he has, we are told, throughout his long life, been a devoted indulger, both internally and externally—it being his only beverage; and a bath, from the ice-cold waters of a spring near his house, is his invariable daily practice. So much for the proper use of one of nature's choicest gifts.

Apropos—of water. A friend of our's, who has been for many years a resident of Louisiana, and for thirty-five a moderate consumer of wine, informs us that having during twenty years' residence on the coast where he has invariably, whilst in the country, suffered from country fever, has, the past summer, pursued the course of perfect abstinence as a preventive of fever, with some fears as to its effect on his system. He has not only escaped every febrile symptom throughout the season, which has been, more than usual, one of prevailing disease, but his general health has been decidedly better than for many years. There cannot be a doubt that a person, at any period of life, may abandon with perfect safety the habit of drinking either wine or ardent spirits, and with unquestionably the best result to his health and comfort.—*New-Orleans Emporium.*

The following information is an extract of a letter of recent date, from a gentleman near the scene of action—"Don Pedro still remains in Portugal, but his hopes of success become daily fainter and fainter. The mass of the population are decidedly against him. The appeal to the Liberals in the promise of a constitution will not produce co-operation—they distrust the Constitutional Emperor expelled from his dominions by Constitutionalists:—indeed, it is after all a humbug. He was a tyrant in Brazil, and would be so in Portugal, if victorious, in spite of a thousand constitutions. It is not on his part, nor on that of his mosaic army, a war of principle, but one of self-aggrandisement and plunder. He has commenced by plundering the churches and convents, and stripping Oporto of its wines and stores—this is by way of bringing peace, freedom and happiness to the Portuguese nation."

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 3.

Distressing Casualty.—The circumstances of this melancholy accident, as just related to us, are briefly as follows. On Wednesday evening last, Mr. INGLEY of Auburn, in this County, was returning home in a state of intoxication, and fell into the ditch by the side of the road: A man passing by, discovered him in that situation, and mistook him for a *bear*.—He returned about half a mile to a tavern—made known his discovery—procured a rifle and a light, and went back in company with three or four others, and when they arrived within about fifteen feet of him, still lying helpless in the ditch, they were so confident that it was a bear, that one of them immediately fired, and killed him instantly. So far as we have been informed, no evil design attaches to any one—it appears to have been wholly a mistake, occasioned by the darkness of the night, and his lying in the situation above described.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will convene on the first Tuesday of next month; Congress will meet on the first Monday, and close its session on the 4th of March.

The Sentinel.

A large hotel and stabling, in Dedham, Mass. were destroyed by fire, on Tuesday night week. Nearly all the furniture of the hotel, and about SIXTY fine Stage Horses in the stables, were burnt: loss estimated at upwards of $20,000.—An old revolutionary pensioner, who was asleep in the left, lost his life. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Mammoth Vegetables.—A beet was raised in the garden of Lewis Denig, esq. Chambersburg, which weighed, when trimmed, *twenty-two* pounds, and measured 24 inches in length, and 26 in circumference: a second, of the same lot, weighed 12, and a third 11 pounds.

There were raised in the garden of J. Cook, Licking-creek, Bedford county, 11 heads of Cabbage, which weighed 304 lbs.—the heaviest 31, and the lightest 22 lbs. There were 60 more heads in the same patch, which would average 20 lbs. each.

A Potatoe was raised this season, by J. Rogers, of Palmyra, N. Y. which weighed 5 lbs. 10 oz.

Tripoli.—Some unfriendly feeling, it appears, exists between the Regency of Tripoli and the British Government, on account of some claims upon the former, which the latter are urging very strongly, and have a squadron ready to enforce the demand. In the mean time, in addition to this trouble from without, a formidable insurrection took place in the City, and a new Bashaw was proclaimed—which led to a very sanguinary contest between the opposing forces, on the 27th July, without any definitive result. At the last accounts, the reigning Bashaw, who is a very old man, had abdicated in favor of his son, Sidi Ali; the Bashaw proclaimed by the insurgents, is the grandson of the former, named Youhamed. The army of the latter was outside the town, and would probably make an immediate assault.

By the following article from a Georgia paper, it would seem that the spirit of Disunion is rearing her rebellious banner there, as well as in South Carolina:—

From the Milledgeville Journal.

If we rightly understand the people of Georgia, their late election speaks this language: "We are firmly and immoveably opposed to a protective Tariff. We are determined not to emancipate ourselves from the actual pressure, but to purge the administration of the principle:" thus far, they may be said to have spoken unanimously. We further understand them to have said, "that fully alive to the value of the Union, and still devoted, as we have ever been, to its preservation, we will not rush into any extremities that may in the least endanger it, if it be possible to avoid them. Hence, and to avoid all imputations of precipitancy, and that the whole of this nation may speak once again after the public debt shall have been actually paid off, the question may be put to the new Congress at their first session, and we will wait their answer. If that answer consecrates the freedom of trade, and of labor, and equality of rights and burdens, all will be well. But if, on the contrary, it seeks to fasten on us a government 'without limitations of powers,' *we will oppose, or resist, or leave it.*"

☞The State of Tennessee has taken a decided and patriotic stand against the South Carolina doctrine of *Nullification*, as will appear from the following proceedings of her Legislature. We hope the patriotism and prudence of the other anti-tariff States may yet save South-Carolina from the abyss into which her headlong fury has almost precipitated her.

Nullification in Tennessee.—A preamble and resolutions, on the subject of Nullification, were adopted by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, a few days since, with scarcely any opposition.—The vote in the Senate was *unanimous*, and in the House of Representatives there were but seven dissenting voices. The Nashville Banner states that some if not all of that minority were influenced rather by a preference for other resolutions than any positive hostility to those offered.

The resolutions avow an adherence to the republican doctrines of 1798, as expounded by Mr. Madison, but deny that they sustain the South Carolina doctrines, and declare that the assertion of a right in a single State, either by Legislature or in Convention, to declare unconstitutional and inoperative within its limits a law of Congress, "is wholly unwarranted by the constitution, dangerous to the existence of the Union, inconsistent with the preservation of the federal government, and tending directly, under the guise of a peaceful remedy, to bring upon our country all the horrors of civil war." The Tennessee legislature adjourned on the 22d ult. after a session of seven weeks.

POTTSVILLE, (Schuylkill Cy.) Nov. 3.

Dreadful Occurrence.—It becomes our painful duty briefly to announce that yesterday afternoon, while twenty men were engaged in the coal mine of Samuel J. Potts, Esq. the water suddenly rushed down from an adjoining mine, which has been for some time unoccupied, drowning two individuals, who were unable, by reason of their situation, to make their escape. The remainder sustained no injury—one of whom was immersed in water up to his chin, and saved himself by clinging to the roof of the mine. One of the deceased miners was a foreigner, engaged in his first day's work on this side of the Atlantic. *Journal.*

LANCASTER, Nov. 2.

Fire.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock, last evening, the Barn and extensive stabling of Messrs. Slaymaker, & Co. Stage proprietors, were entirely consumed. We have not heard how the fire originated, but have no doubt it was entirely accidental. So rapid was the combustion, that all the horses could not be removed, and 11 we understand, were destroyed by the flame. The want of a supply of water was severely felt, and the extensive stage manufactory on the west, and the small brick houses on the east, were with difficulty saved. The latter are considerably injured. *Journal.*

At New-Orleans the yellow fever was raging violently at the last dates. The Mercantile Advertiser of the 20th ult. states that there had not been as much sickness as then existed, since the year 1822.

Singular Incident.—A letter to the editor of the Frederick Herald, from Baltimore, states that it was currently reported there that the wife of a respectable clergyman officiating in that city, was attacked with cholera, and after a short time was supposed to have died; that she was clothed in the habiliments of the grave, when it was discovered "the vital spark was not extinct!" Proper measures were immediately used to resuscitate her, and she is said to be in a fair way of recovery. We give the story as we received it, without vouching for its truth.

Death of the Mother of Napoleon.—Paris, Sept. 18.—A letter is said to have arrived in Paris, this morning, announcing the death of Madame Lætitia, the great Napoleon's mother. This event, if true, had long been expected, and especially since the decease of the Duke de Reichstadt, on whom all her hopes and affections were fixed. *Court Journal.*

There seems to be a disposition on the part of England and France to drive Holland into an acceptance of the arrangements made by the allied powers, relative to the independence of Belgium.—The obstinacy of Holland must be referred to something more than a mere sense of right. If that small power braves Belgium backed by France and Great Britain, Russia or a nearer neighbor must have influenced the determination of the Dutch King. Undoubtedly Russia is deeply interested in keeping up a turmoil in that part of Europe. The great northern power desires to *establish* its borders, if not to extend them; and if the western states are kept busy at home, she can pursue her plans of aggrandisement.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The following extracts fully confirm the accounts which reached us by the way of Havre of the more warlike aspect which affairs between Holland and Belgium had assumed.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Rejection of the Ultimatum of the London Conference.

LONDON, Saturday evening, Sept. 22.—Very little excitement has been produced in the money market by the confirmation of the rumors respecting the note of the King of Holland, though in fact, to the general apprehension, it makes the alternative of a war all but inevitable. This is owing, probably, to the very contracted state of business and the almost total extinction of speculative transactions in the funds. Had similar circumstances occurred a year or two back, they could not have failed to produce very material fluctuations.

From the London Times of Sept. 22.

We have learned with regret, not unmixed with astonishment and indignation, that his Dutch Majesty has refused to treat on the reasonable modifications of the treaty of Nov. 15, which we mentioned yesterday, and which were lately transmitted to the Hague by the President of the Conference on the part of Belgium.—His Majesty's answer is at once insulting and evasive—insulting to the Conference, and evasive of the question at issue—declining to make any new proposition of his own, and taking no notice of the propositions made on the other side.

This extraordinary answer was yesterday delivered to the Conference, specially convened to deliberate upon its nature and contents. Of course, it cannot be imagined that any final decision was adopted on so momentous a subject in the absence of the chief English Ministers. The Conference is to meet again to-day, but every reasonable man must now see that all hope of bringing his Dutch Majesty to his senses by protocols and peaceful representations must be abandoned. He is evidently determined to come to no arrangement without being compelled by superior force. He is evidently resolved to employ every subterfuge,—to practise every stratagem to gain time. His mind seems to be made up to take advantage of the chapter of accidents, and rather to hazard the chances of a war to recover the whole of his former dominions, than to agree to terms of accommodation, by which he may enjoy a part of them in security and peace.

The Conference, which has been so grossly insulted, cannot permit this insidious game to be pursued any further. It is evidently the interest of Austria & Prussia that Belgic affairs should be settled: and it is no less the interest than the duty of France and England to become the instruments of such a salutary work.—His Dutch Majesty can place his only reliance on the infamous Government of Russia, which, desirous of embroiling Western Europe, that it may perpetuate unmolested all its intended barbarities in Poland, has no doubt encouraged his Dutch Majesty in his present dangerous course.

The Conference can no longer trifle with the peace of Europe and the rights of Belgium. If they have appointed themselves umpires, they must enforce their award. After inducing the new King of Belgium to descend from the lofty position which he occupied on a treaty ratified by all their Courts, and become the public law of Europe,—after leading him to believe the reserved points of difference between him and his neighbors might be arranged by mutual concessions,—after thus extracting from him some reasonable proposals of modifications in the treaty,—after making him thus break through the assurance which he had given his Chambers, that he would never negotiate with an enemy in his territory,—they have exposed his Belgic Majesty to the dangerous chances of unpopularity, without securing any of the advantages of peace. He is now perhaps without a Cabinet—exposed to the attacks of the press, to the remonstrances of the Legislature, even to the suspicions of the more charitable and loyal portion of his subjects.—His allies are bound to replace him in the situation which he would have occupied had he not trusted to their assurances of that definitive arrangement which, if obtained, would have constituted his best apology for appearing to have deserted his pledges.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 22, (evening.)—An express from Paris has arrived to-day with letters of Thursday, and every thing indicates that France is perfectly ready to second the decision of the Conference by a movement against Holland, should that step be deemed advisable. Troops are collected on the frontier next Belgium, and could, it is conceived, be in Brussels in a very short time. The Duke of Orleans has left Paris for Brussels in order, as it is supposed, to convey to Leopold the opinions of the French Ministry, and to explain the course which is intended to be pursued in the event of the King of Holland proving refractory. The late communication from the Hague, which was laid before the London Conference yesterday, was not known in Paris, but every expectation existed that it would turn out as unsatisfactory as has really proved to be the case. It is perfectly understood, however, that the French troops will not move without the concurrence of the English Ministry. The co-operation of England, by sending a fleet into the Scheldt, is desired by France, but failing that, the consent of the ministry to the march of the French troops into Belgium will be deemed sufficient. The funds fell about one per cent. in Paris, on Thursday, in consequence of the feeling, that an interference in behalf of Belgium has become all but inevitable.

We understand, from a scientific friend, that two spots are now visible on the disc of the sun, one of which is so large that it can be seen by the naked eye. The state of the atmosphere is particularly favorable for their observation, soon after the rising, or just before the setting of the sun. These spots are supposed to be openings through the luminous matter that surrounds the body of the sun, which renders its dark surface visible, in the place that is thus uncovered; and the present phenomenon has appearances which confirm the theory. It is computed that the diameter of the present spot is over 30,000 miles, or three times that of the Earth's diameter. *Maryland Republican.*

Centrifugal Force.—A few weeks since, we mentioned an instance of the bursting of a grindstone used in the U. S. Armory in this town, by which one of the workmen was seriously injured, and that a death was occasioned at Danforth's works in Suffield, by a similar accident. Another accident of the same character recently occurred at Pomeroy's gun factory in Pittsfield, by the bursting of a large grindstone weighing 21,000 pounds, which was carried from this town a few weeks since. When the stone was hung for use, it was, as was supposed, thoroughly tested, by being made to revolve with great rapidity, as it was supposed, from the experiment made, to be safe. But while one of the workmen was engaged in grinding a bayonet upon it week before last, the stone flew into two parts, one of which, weighing about 1000 pounds, went up through the floor over head, fell upon the man at work, and crushed him instantly. These cases of the immense power of the centrifugal force, show that great caution is necessary in using such large stones, which acquire a most tremendous momentum while rapidly revolving. *Springfield Gazette.*

Progress of Steam Power.—A scientific gentleman lately visiting the Liverpool and Manchester railway, some very extraordinary performances were effected. On two occasions, a load amounting to 100 tons, was drawn by one engine from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of about 30 miles in an hour and a half, being at the average rate of 20 miles an hour. An eight horse wagon, on a common road, is capable of carrying only eight tons a day. It would take 100 horses, working for the day on a turnpike road, to perform the same work as was here accomplished by a single steam engine in an hour and a half. *Liverpool Advertiser.*

A dreadful accident happened at York, Upper Canada, on the 21st ult. One of the scaffoldings on the top of the new church, upon which five men were working, suddenly gave way, and three of them were precipitated to the ground—a quantity of building stone, which was on the scaffolding, falling upon them. All of them were dreadfully mangled—one of them, Callahan, an Irishman, had several of his ribs broken, his jaw fractured in two places, and other parts of his body terribly mangled. Carroll, an Irishman, had his skull fractured, and his body shockingly injured; and Card, an Englishman, had his body and limbs bruised and fractured in a sad manner. Two of them are since dead. Mr. Hill, the foreman, and a laborer who happened to be leaning against the wall at the time, saved themselves by clinging to the top of it until relieved.

The Rev. Mr. Donoghue, of the Catholic Church, Philadelphia, has lately been subjected to the payment of £50, at the suit of Mr. Thomas B. Dougherty, for solemnizing the marriage of the son of the plaintiff, who was a minor, without the consent and knowledge of his parents.

A newspaper is about being commenced at Helena, in Arkansas Territory, to be called the "Helena Herald." The paper which brings this information (the Little Rock Gazette) has been four weeks on the way, travelling at an average rate of sixty miles per day. Helena, we presume, is still further in the interior; and yet the whole distance from this city to Helena is scarcely one-half the distance from Helena to the Pacific Ocean. Such facts are well fitted to convey an idea (a faint one, it is true,) of the immense extent of our territory.—*N. Y. Jour. of C.*

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of this State convened at Providence on Tuesday last. On the 12th ballot, Wm. Sprague, jr. was elected Speaker. "The first eleven ballotings," says the Providence Journal, "stood 33 for Tillinghast, and 33 for Sprague—neither of the candidates voting. Previous to the 12th ballot, an absent member arrived, who decided the question, Tillinghast having on the last ballot 33 and Sprague 34. Mr. Sprague is a member of the Anti-masonic party, and was supported by every Jackson member in the House. The political character of the House at present is as follows, viz. National Republicans 34, Jacksonites 28, Anti-masons 7. The Jackson members, among whom were two adhering freemasons, voted at every balloting for the Antimasonic candidate."

The following resolution passed the House of Assembly of New-Jersey, on the 21st of Oct. by a vote of 31 to 14.—The standing rule of the Council that such a resolution must lie on the table for one day, could only be suspended by a vote of two-thirds; and as it was sent to the Senate on the last day of the session, it was not acted upon—as we have no doubt it will be at the next session.

"Whereas the People of the State of New-Jersey feel a deep interest in all things affecting the welfare of their common country, and particularly in every measure having relation to the Judiciary, the Tariff System, Internal Improvements, and the Currency of the country; the maintenance of each, in all their inviolability, is deemed essential to the prosperity of these U. States—Therefore

"Be it resolved by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use their best endeavors to maintain the present Judiciary System of the U. States inviolate; to give adequate protection to American Industry; to foster and uphold Internal Improvements; and to vote for and advocate the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary."

Another incendiary attempt has been made to set fire to the ill-fated city of Raleigh, in North Carolina. The attempt was made within a hundred yards of the place where the preceding one occurred, but was fortunately discovered in time to arrest its progress.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Essex Gazette contains a very just notice of this gentleman and his late Speech at the Worcester Convention. We copy from it the following paragraphs:—

"In all ages, and in all countries, and in all parties, the great mass of political men have been moved by selfishness.—The object may have been laudable, patriotic, and even holy; but its advocates have discovered, in the midst of their zeal for its attainment, the lurking principle of their action. Self-interest has blended with their *amor patriæ*. The broad ground of their philanthropy has been eventually narrowed down to the single point of self-aggrandizement.

"Occasionally, however, an individual has been found standing out in full relief from his contemporaries—too pure for suspicion—too lofty in his own intellectual power to need that fictitious reputation which is derived from the breath of others: an individual wearing his honors as the gift of Heaven, to whose native nobility of soul no human station could add dignity—depending on the powers which God had given him, and not on those delegated by man. And if at the present time I were called upon to point out a living illustration of this truth, I should name with confidence DANIEL WEBSTER.

"I am a democrat and the son of a democrat—and I trust I shall never desert the political faith of my fathers. But, when I find such a man as Daniel Webster sneered at by the *counterfeit democracy* of the day—when I hear the low vituperations of party malice heaped upon him—when I hear his noble efforts in the cause of his country answered by the epithet of *Federalist* applied to him by men in most cases ignorant of its meaning—I feel, in common with every liberal mind, a contempt, a loathing and abhorrence of that party, whatever may be its pretensions, which justifies such mean ingratitude and narrowness of feeling. I believe Mr. Webster to be a Republican—aye, what is more, an *American*, heart and soul. Call him, if you will, an Aristocrat: he belongs only to that proud nobility which freemen cherish—the Aristocracy of Nature. God has made him what he is. Man could not do it; all the titles in the herald offices of Europe—the stars, the crowns, the garters, could not."

Mr. Buchanan.—Letters by the Coriolanus, at Boston, from St. Petersburg, represent that our Minister, Mr. Buchanan, is treated with marked distinction by the Court and the people. A letter from a gentleman attached to the American legation at St. Petersburg, says—"I am as comfortably fixed in this city, as I ought to have expected; but still the striking opposition which exists between the political institutions and manners and customs of this country, and those of our own happy land, will prevent me from ever becoming perfectly satisfied with my present situation. I feel that the happiest day I shall spend in this city, will be that on which I take my departure.

But, after all, the best mode of attaching an American to his country, is to afford him an opportunity of seeing and observing how superior are its institutions to those of all other nations."

Charge of Bribery.—With reference to the charge of bribery, which is made by some of the opposition prints against the Bank of the United States, the last number of the National Intelligencer has a well written article; the following is the close of it.

"The allegation, however, is as we have already remarked, as preposterous as it is monstrous. It is entitled only to the indignation and scorn which such grossness is calculated to excite. If there be, however, any man of common honesty and intelligence inclined to indulge a suspicion that such charges may possibly be true, we would suggest what the least familiarity with Bank transactions must satisfy every one, that the funds of such an institution cannot be appropriated without the knowledge and consent of the Board of Directors; that the books of the Bank must at any moment show the objects of expenditure; that these books are constantly subject to the inspection of men of all political parties; and that the Jackson Directors, those appointed by the President, must be involved in the guilt or criminally remiss in the discharge of their duty, if there be a shadow of truth in the accusation."

Asia.—The most singular feature in the form of the Asiatic continent, and one of the most remarkable on the surface of our globe, is the *depression* of a very considerable portion of the north west of it to below the level of the sea. Between the Kouma, the Don, the Wolga, the Ink, the Obtchey-syrt, Lake Aksal, and the Lower Sihoun, and along the Amoo, the whole country, including a space exceeding 18,000 square leagues, is depressed below the general level of the surface of the earth and forms as it were an immense basin, the lowest part of which is occupied by the Caspian Sea, and Lake Aral. The surface of the Caspian is 320 feet below the level of the Black Sea, and that of the Lake Aral 208 feet; the latter having been found, by the recent measurement of M. M. Duhamel and Anjou, to be 117 feet below the level of the Caspian.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

The Pacha of Egypt.—This man who has lately made so much noise in the world, by his opposition to the Sultan, the reform he has wrought among his people, and the cultivation of the soil of Egypt, was originally only a common soldier among the troops raised in Albania. By the vigor of arm, by his talent and enterprise, he rose to be the Pacha of Egypt, one of the highest posts of honor in the whole Turkish Empire. Such promotion in Turkey is not very extraordinary, for there are no hereditary honors, and as the Sultan is the heir of all who die in office, there is but little hereditary property.

Swiss Legend of William Tell.—The following extract respecting the hero of Switzerland is taken from a most valuable and excellent work, "The History of Switzerland," which forms the 36th volume of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia:

William Tell, who was one of the sworn at Rutli, and noted for his high and daring spirit, exposed himself to arrest by Gessler's myrmydons, for passing the hut without making obeisance. Whispers of conspiracy had already reached the vogt, and he expected to extract some further evidence from Tell on the subject. Offended by the man's obstinate silence, he gave loose to his tyrannical humor, and knowing that Tell was a good archer, commanded him to shoot from a great distance at an apple on the head of his child. "God" says an old chronicler, "was with him;" and the vogt, who had not expected such a specimen of skill and fortune, now cast about for new ways to entrap the object of his malice; and seeing a second arrow in his quiver, asked him what it was for? Tell replied evasively, that such was the usual practice of the archer. Not content with the reply, the vogt pressed on him farther, and assured him of his life, whatever the arrow might have been meant for. "Vogt," said Tell, "had I shot my child the second shaft was for thee; and be sure I should not have missed my mark a second time!"—Transported with rage not unmixed with terror, Gessler exclaimed, "Tell, I have promised thee life, but thou shalt pass it in a dungeon.'" Accordingly, he took boat with his captive, intending to transport him across the lake to Kussnacht in Schwylz, in defiance of the common right of the district, which provided that its natives should not be kept in confinement beyond its borders. A sudden storm on the lake overtook the party; and Gessler was obliged to give orders to loose Tell from his fetters and commit the helm to his hands as he was known for a skillful steersman. Tell guided the vessel to the foot of the great Axenburg, where a ledge of rock, distinguished to this day as Tell's platform, presented itself as the only possible landing place for leagues around.—Here he seized his cross bow, and escaped by a daring leap, leaving the skiff to wrestle its way on the billows. The vogt also escaped the storm, but only to meet a fate more signal from Tell's bow in the narrow pass near Kussnacht. The tidings of his death enhanced the courage of the people, but also alarmed the vigilance of their rulers and greatly increased the danger of the conspirators, who kept quiet. These occurrences marked the close of 1307.

The intelligent editor of the Richmond (Va.) Whig, in relation to the proceedings of the S. C. Legislature, observes:

☞"It is determined not to suffer the present fervor to abate before the die is cast. Be it so, if the crisis is at hand, the sooner it takes place the better. If there be not enough of mutual and binding interests in this Union to stand a shock like the present, why let there be a separation of the several parts. The boasted remedy of Nullification will, in a very brief period, be found not only utterly to fail in its promised benefits, but to bring in its train pecuniary embarrassments and accumulated distress. Already is capital on the wing from South Carolina. But a little while, and the streets of Charleston will be desolate. The planter thinks this little affects him—'tis a delusion. He might as well hope that the general circulation of the blood would be unimpeded if the heart were to cease its pulsations."

CHARLES CARROLL.

This great patriarch of the Declaration of Independence, it appears, has entered upon the extraordinary age of his ninety-seventh year. If virtue and piety, combined with habits peculiarly adapted to long life, can command impunity from the last destroyer, then may we hope that a centennial anniversary will find this venerable and venerated man in the enjoyment of health and every temporal blessing with which Heaven in mercy and benignity has so richly blessed him.

To his peculiar habits of temperance & abstemiousness, is Mr. Carroll indebted for this length of days. In the greatest of all earthly luxuries, water, he has, we are told, throughout his long life, been a devoted indulger, both internally and externally—it being his only beverage; and a bath, from the ice-cold waters of a spring near his house, is his invariable daily practice. So much for the proper use of one of nature's choicest gifts.

Apropos—of water. A friend of our's, who has been for many years a resident of Louisiana, and for thirty-five a moderate consumer of wine, informs us that having during twenty years' residence on the coast where he has invariably, whilst in the country, suffered from country fever, has, the past summer, pursued the course of perfect abstinence as a preventive of fever, with some fears as to its effect on his system. He has not only escaped every febrile symptom throughout the season, which has been, more than usual, one of prevailing disease, but his general health has been decidedly better than for many years. There cannot be a doubt that a person, at any period of life, may abandon with perfect safety the habit of drinking either wine or ardent spirits, and with unquestionably the best result to his health and comfort.—*New-Orleans Emporium.*

The following information is an extract of a letter of recent date, from a gentleman near the scene of action—"Don Pedro still remains in Portugal, but his hopes of success become daily fainter and fainter. The mass of the population are decidedly against him. The appeal to the Liberals in the promise of a constitution will not produce co-operation—they distrust the Constitutional Emperor expelled from his dominions by Constitutionalists:—indeed, it is after all a humbug. He was a tyrant in Brazil, and would be so in Portugal, if victorious, in spite of a thousand constitutions. It is not on his part, nor on that of his mosaic army, a war of principle, but one of self-aggrandizement and plunder. He has commenced by plundering the churches and convents, and stripping Oporto of its wines and stores—this is by way of bringing peace, freedom and happiness to the Portuguese nation."

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 3.

Distressing Casualty.—The circumstances of this melancholy accident, as just related to us, are briefly as follows. On Wednesday evening last, Mr. INGLEY of Auburn, in this County, was returning home in a state of intoxication, and fell into the ditch by the side of the road: A man passing by, discovered him in that situation, and mistook him for a *bear*.—He returned about half a mile to a tavern—made known his discovery—procured a rifle and a light, and went back in company with three or four others, and when they arrived within about fifteen feet of him, still lying helpless in the ditch, they were so confident that it was a bear, that one of them immediately fired, and killed him instantly. So far as we have been informed, no evil design attaches to any one—it appears to have been wholly a mistake, occasioned by the darkness of the night, and his lying in the situation above described.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will convene on the first Tuesday of next month: Congress will meet on the first Monday, and close its session on the 4th of March.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, there will be offered at Public Sale, the following parts of the Real Estate of the late JOHN M'CONAUGHY, Esq. deceased, viz

On Thursday the 15th of November next,

On the premises, at 12 o'clock, M.

A FARM,

In Latkin's township, containing about **135** ACRES, Patented, bounded by lands of John Wisler, and Wm. Hamilton's heirs, having erected thereon a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other Out-buildings, with a well of water, and an excellent Orchard.

—ALSO—

On the respective premises,

On Friday the 16th of November next,

at 12 o'clock, M.

A Lot,

In North Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, on which are erected 2 *Frame Shops.*

A Half Lot,

In West York street, with a two-story *Brick Back Building*, Frame Stable, and a well of water

A Lot,

In South Baltimore street, on which are erected a two-story *Brick House*, Kitchen, Frame Stable, Hydrant, with 18 *Perches of Land* in the rear of the lot.

Two Meadow Lots,

In the Borough, intersected by the road leading from West Middle-street, about 4 Acres in all, bounded by lands of C. S. Ditterline's heirs

59 Perches of Land,

In the Borough, east of the Newville road, bounded by lands of D. Ziegler.

50 Perches of Land,

In Cumberland township, east of the Newville road, bounded by the Poor house lands.

A Tract of Land.

In the Borough and Cumberland township, about 75 Acres, bounded by Rock creek, Harrisburg road, York turnpike and lands of John Kline, deceased, and others —Also,

The Undivided Moiety in the 3 following Parcels of Property, viz.

A Lot and a half,

In North Baltimore-street, on which are erected a *Frame House, Brick Back Building*, and Log Barn.

Twelve Acres of Land,

lying southwest of the Borough, situate part in the Borough and part in Cumberland townships, adjoining land of Bank of Gettysburg, J. B. McPherson and others.

Seven Lots, in Troxell's addition to the Borough of Gettysburg,

Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25.

☞Terms made known on the day of sale, by

JACOB CASSATT, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct 16 ts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, on the premises, on *Saturday the 17th of November next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. as the property of JOHN HERBST.

2 two-story Houses,

and two half Lots of Ground

situate on South Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, and adjoining Dr. John Bunkel and George Shryock. The houses are frame, with good Back Buildings, and the Lots are well improved, a Stable and Out-buildings upon each, with a well of good water on the line.—Also,

A LOT,

in the rear of the above, adjoining the same.—Also,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Household and Kitchen Furniture, &

A CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

☞The Establishment of *'THE REPUBLICAN STATESMAN,'* a GERMAN PAPER, is also for sale. It is an extensive German establishment, and well patronized. It can be sold privately, if application be made before the day of sale.

GEORGE SHRYOCK,
ANDREW G. MILLER,
Assignees.

Oct. 30. ts

N. B. Printers at a distance will please notice, that the above Establishment is for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. JOHN ASH, and formerly by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

HE HAS ALSO REMOVED HIS

LIVERY STABLE,

where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public.

☞Horses kept at Livery by the week, month or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered, at Public Sale, on *Thursday the 22nd of November next,* on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Shippensburg Turnpike Road, adjoining lands of the heirs of Samuel Sloan, deceased, the heirs of William Hamilton, deceased, and others, containing

230 ACRES,

more or less; about 150 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance well Timbered. The Improvements are

2 Log Dwelling-houses, and a Log Barn

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

WM. S. COBEAN,
Adm'r with the Will annexed of James Sweney, dec'd.

Oct 30. ts

☞York Farmer' insert & charge Sent.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of JOHN M'CREARY, dec'd, offer for Sale, the

Valuable Plantation

of said deceased, situate in Conowago township, Adams county, Pa. one mile from the Catholic Church. The whole Tract contains about

130 ACRES

Of first rate PATENTED LAND,

of which **165** Acres will be sold, or the whole, to suit purchasers. The improvements are a two-story

Log House, a 1 story do.

a Still-house, double Log Barn, and an Orchard; a well and a spring of water Conowago creek also runs through the farm.

The Property will be shewn, and the terms made known by

THOMAS M'CREARY,
JOSEPH M'CREARY, } Ex'rs.

Sept. 4. 7t

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz.

A brick House & ½ Lot,

in West York-street;

One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10

Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

A Wood-Lot,

adjoining lands with Jacob Sherfigh, containing about Sixteen Acres, on reasonable terms.—Inquire of DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25. tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on, *AT THE OLD STAND,* in Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg, the

Tailoring Business,

in all its branches—where work can be done at the shortest notice, in a neat and durable manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

The Philadelphia Fashions

are regularly received every quarter.

ADAM WALTER.

N. B AN APPRENTICE to the above business is wanted immediately. One from the Country would be preferred.

Oct. 23. tf

Notice to Blacksmiths, &c.

REDUCTION
Of the Price of IRON.

HAVING come to the determination of reducing the price of IRON, I will now sell it for

$5 25 per cwt. gross,

for the CASH; and any person purchasing Half a Ton of Hammered Iron at one time, shall have the same at

$5 per cwt. gross.

My object in giving this notice is, that all may know that I am determined to sell none to any person unless for the Cash. It is impossible for me to keep up a Stock and trust the same out—therefore I hope every body will come prepared. I am very thankful for past favors, and wish to offend none—but this is my determination.

My present stock, and the present prices, I think, are a sufficient inducement for further patronage, and of bringing people prepared to buy.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25. tf

T. SCHNEBLY,
Dentist,

PURPOSES being in Gettysburg, where he will be happy to attend to the duties of his Profession.—He with pleasure announces that he has an *Arcanum*, a sovereign remedy for the TOOTH ACHE, which gives relief immediately on its application—besides preventing further decay.—The Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg are respectfully invited to call after the 22d inst. at Mr. McClellan's Hotel, where he expects to remain for a short time.

Oct. 9. tf

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office

McGlaughlin & Dorwart,
TAILORS,

BEG leave respectfully to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that they have taken the shop of Mr. George Armor, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where they are prepared to execute work in their line in the most fashionable manner, and with the greatest promptness. They trust, by attention to business, to merit and receive the public patronage.

Oct 16. tf

NOTICE.

BEING determined on leaving Gettysburg, I give notice to all those whom it may concern, that my Books must be closed by the *20th day of November next,* as after that time I shall be absent, and those Accounts & Notes then unsettled, will be left in the hands of proper officers, for collection.

HENRY WAMPLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 30, 1832.

THE
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron Business

will be carried on, as usual, by the Subscriber, and from his knowledge of, and attention to the same, he hopes to receive a share of Public Patronage.

GEORGE WAMPLER.

Oct 30, 1832. tf

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company,* will take notice, that an Election will be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 12th day of November next,* for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorised, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 16 te

WANTED,
TWO APPRENTICES
TO THE
Chair-making and House-painting Business.

Lads of good character, & well recommended, will meet with advantageous terms.—Also,

ONE JOURNEYMAN.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, Aug. 28. tf

☞The above Business is still carried on, in all its various branches, at the Shop heretofore occupied by me.

Water Renters

ARE requested to call upon the Treasurer, and pay the 6 months' Rent, due on the 1st inst.

Oct. 16. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. JOHN HERBST, of Gettysburg, will make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all persons having any claims against him, will present them to us for settlement as soon as possible.

GEORGE SHRYOCK,
ANDREW G. MILLER,
Assignees.

Oct 23. 4t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 26th of November,* for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

WASHINGTON DAVIS

Oct. 30. 3t.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade on *Saturday the 17th of November,* at 1 o'clock A. M. at Jacob Raffensberger's, in Mountjoy township By order.

GEORGE EPLEY, O. S.

Oct 30 tp

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
PLATING Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

WOOD.

☞Those of our subscribers who have promised to deliver us Wood in payment of their subscriptions, are requested to do so as soon as possible.

Oct. 23.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the second day of October, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. & his associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN COWNOVER,

deceased, to wit:—William Cownover, Garret Cownover, Mary, intermarried with Daniel Stag, Hannah, intermarried with John Coshun, Jane, intermarried with Abraham Houghtelin, who both died before the said John, leaving heirs, Maria, intermarried with Daniel Diehl, John C. Houghtelin, and Catharine Houghtelin, of whom George Brinkerhoff is Guardian, Emily, intermarried with Wm. Ferguson, John Cownover, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, David Cownover a minor, whose Guardian is Wm. Cownover, Catharine, intermarried with Joshua Bercaw, Letty, intermarried with Robert McKenny, Betsy, intermarried with David Chamberlain, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, Mary Ann Chamberlain, and Hannah Chamberlain, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *the 26th day of November next,* to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 16. tc

Wanted immediately,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWO JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS,

to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given;—Also

One Apprentice.

A lad well recommended for moral character will meet with advantageous terms.

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9. tf

Stray Calf.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Reading township, some time since, a RED HEIFER CALF, about 3 months old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JOB DICKS.

Oct. 23. 3t

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

near to the house of Mr. John Ash, in the borough of Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Marble & Sand

GRAVE-STONES,

viz. Stones suitable to be placed at the upper and lower end of the grave; and for the lowest prices.

☞His Manufactory at Harrisburg will enable him constantly to have on hand a sufficient number of large and small Grave-Stones, and the Letters on them will be elegantly engraved in German and English.

DAVID SHERER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 21. tf

N. B. Every order left at the house of Mr. J. Ash, will be punctually attended to, even in the absence of the subscriber. D. S.

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article:—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from Gettysburg, takes this mode of informing those indebted to him, that it is necessary the accounts due him should be discharged. He therefore requests them to call upon him on or before the *1st day of November next,* and settle the same, either by Cash or Note.

GEORGE ARMOR.

Gettysburg, Oct. 16. 5t

CHEAP! CHEAP!
Thomas J. Cooper,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF **GOODS,**

Consisting of

Dry Goods, GROCERIES,

Hard & Queensware

which he will sell Cheap for CASH or Country Produce.

N. B. Those persons who have accounts of long standing, will save cost by settling them.

Oct. 23. 3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 26th day of November next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1832.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Oct. 23. tc

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 26th day of November next,* to wit:

The further account of Jacob Metzer, surviving Executor of the Estate of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Henry Clutz and John Eyler, Executors of the Estate of Henry Clutz, deceased.

The account of Charles Delap, Administrator of the Estate of George McGrail, deceased.

The account of Valentine Flohr, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Wm. F. Bonner, Administrator of the Estate of T. T. Bonner, Esq. deceased.

The account of William B. Wilson, Executor of the Estate of Naomi Morton, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Spangler, dec'd.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of the Estate of Mary Knight, deceased.

The account of Augustine Snyder, Administrator of the Estate of John Yagerline, deceased.

The account of John Gregler, Executor of the Estate of Frederick Smith, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, Executor of the Estate of Samuel Smith, Esq. deceased.

The account of Joseph and John Dietrick, Administrators of the Estate of Joseph Deitrick, deceased.

The account of Bernard Hildebrand and Jeremiah Latshaw, Administrators of the Estate of John Hildebrand, deceased.

The account of John Aulabaugh, Esq. & M. C. Clarkson, Administrators of the Estate of John Shriver, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of the Estate of John Myers, deceased.

The account of William B. Wilson and John Thomas, Executors of Naomi Morton, who was Executrix of the Estate of Jesse Morton, deceased.

The account of Michael Dietrick, one of the Executors of the Estate of Rudolph Spangler, deceased.

The account of Hannah Blakely, one of the Executors of the Estate of William Brannan, deceased.

ALSO.

The account of Fleming Gilliland and Joseph Gilliland, Administrators of William Gilliland, deceased, who was Guardian of John K. Lowry.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Wilson, Guardian of Mary Lehman

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Oct. 16, 1832. } 4t

E. MARTIN & SON,
Tailors,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers, and the Public generally, that they continue to carry on the above business, at the OLD STAND, north-west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg—where they will use every exertion for the accommodation of those who may favor them with a call. To their old friends and customers, they tender their sincere thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. To all who patronize them, they engage to render satisfaction, and no exertion shall be wanting, to make articles manufactured at their Shop equal, in style and neatness, to any in the country, and on as moderate terms.

Having made arrangements for the earliest reception of the regular

Philadelphia Fashions,

they are enabled to answer the wishes of their Customers. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work, as usual.

They wish to take an APPRENTICE to the above business. One from the country would be preferred.

E. & R. MARTIN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 30, 1832. 3t

$50 REWARD.

THE above will be paid for arresting, and securing so that I get her again, my Negro Slave

SARAH,

and her female child 12 or 13 months old, who left my service about the 15th of July last. Sarah is between 19 and 20 years of age, very dark complexion, under the common size, has a prim artful look, stammers in her speech particularly when agitated; she is very plausible, & well calculated to deceive; has no regard to truth; her toes, if I recollect, are very short. It is not unlikely that she has made way with her child. The above Reward will be paid for Sarah, with or without her child.

RICHARD NORRIS.

Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1832. tf.

N. B. Reference may be made to J. L. FULLER, Esq. of Gettysburg, who will pay the Reward upon her being delivered over to my agent.

☞Franklin Repository, Harrisburg Chronicle, Lancaster Journal, York Farmer, and Columbia Spy—insert to the amount of $1.

FOR SALE.

I will sell, at my mother's farm, on Marsh-creek, the following property, viz.

A substantial and almost new

WAGON,

suited either for the Road or Plantation; Three HORSES;

Five half-blood

Durham Cows,

three years old; a ¾ blood HEIFER—yearling—out of Mr. Birnie's celebrated Brilliant; a ½ blood BULL, 3 years old; Two Yokes of OXEN, the one 3, the other 5 years old—the latter beautifully matched.

J. S. CRAWFORD.

Oct. 16 tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Trustees under a voluntary assignment of ADAM LIVINGSTON, hereby request all persons indebted to said Livingston, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. M'PHERSON,
MOSES M'CLEAN,
Trustees.

Gettysburg, Oct. 16. 4t

ELECTION.
Bank of Gettysburg,
OCTOBER 16, 1832. }

NOTICE is hereby Given, to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on *Monday the 19th day of November next.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Oct. 16. te

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB MILLER,

deceased, to wit:—Jacob Miller, Michael Miller, Catharine, intermarried with David Harman, Margaret Miller, Lydia, intermarried with David Sowers, Peter, Miller and Samuel Miller, also, the children of George Miller, deceased, who was the oldest son, to wit, Elizabeth, intermarried with Samuel Miller, Margaret, intermarried with Moses Wattel, Susanna, Eve, Lydia, Samuel and John Miller, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *the 26th day of* [illegible] take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 16. tc